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U.S. SAID BUILDING 'BLANK WALL' AT GENEVA TALKS

OW180609 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 17 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program, presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The second round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms has ended in Geneva. The course of the discussions shows that the American side still does not wish to follow the spirit of the Soviet-U.S. agreement on the subject and aims of the Geneva talks. As you know, this agreement envisages a mutually linked review and resolving questions on preventing an arms race in space and ending it on Earth.

Washington continues to ignore the numerous Soviet peace proposals and initiatives and continues to implement its "star wars" program; can this promote the success of the talks? It does this despite the sharp public protests on a broad-scale and the frank or veiled disapproval expressed by its Western allies. Even the NOUVELLE ATLANTIQUE bulletin, which has close ties with NATO headquarters in Brussels, was forced to state that the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative of Reagan has become the major problem dividing the Americans and Russians in Geneva.

If we take into account the fact that while holding the Geneva dialogue, the United States continues to turn Western Europe into a first strike staging base and the West Europeans into nuclear hostages, it becomes clear that the American delegation at the talks has no new ideas nor constructive proposals. And most importantly it has no desire to strive for honest and mutually aceptable agreements.

However, the White House, which is building a blank wall in Geneva, should know that the Soviet Union, which remembers the sad experience of previous talks frustrated by the U.S. side, cannot permit, as Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed, the talks to be used to mislead or cover up military preparations aimed at ensuring the strategic superiority of the United States and its policy of world supremacy.

One hopes that Washington will finally adopt a more reasonable position, will correct its behavior, and will stop dragging its feet. Otherwise the Soviet side will be forced to reassess the entire situation, both at the talks themselves and around them.

TASS CRITICIZES WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT ON GENEVA

LD171254 Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 17 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

A spokesman for the White House, who announced the completion of the second round of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on nuclear and space weapons, has made a fresh attempt at distracting the public opinion from the unconstructive stand of the USA at these talks. He claimed that USA showed "flexibility" at the talks, while the Soviet Union demands "unilateral concessions" from the USA.

Yet, it follows even from the statement read out by the spokesman, that the talks are marking time precisely because of the stand of the U.S. delegation. The statement proclaims the readiness of the USA to seek a cut in offensive nuclear weapons, at the same time it is admitted that the USA rejects, as before, every possibility of such an approach to the problem of space weapons that would completely exclude the spread of the arms race to outer space.

The spokesman for the White House was only speculating in vague terms on the readiness of the USA to conduct "detailed talks" to discuss some "limitations" in that field, while the Soviet Union is known to favour a total ban on the use of outer space with military aims.

Even more frank admissions about the reluctance of the USA to opt for precisely such an approach to the problem of space weapons are contained in the recent statement by Max Kampelman, head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, to a group of Italian MP's in FLorence, whose text was issued by the official U.S. Information Agency precisely on the day when the seeond round of the talks ended.

The American representative lauded to the skies the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative", which is aimed at creating a large-scale system of anti-ballistic missile defence with space-based elements, by means of which the USA hopes to ensure military-strategic superiority over the Soviet Union. Max Kampelman admitted that the administration is "intensifying" work on the "star wars" programme. Yet, contrary to common sense and facts, he claimed that the programme was a "purely research" one and was in no way in conflict with the ABM treaty. In so doing, he simply disregarded the fact that the Pentagon announced the start of implementation by the USA of a programme of laser weapon tests against targets in space, which is a direct violation of the ABM treaty.

Thus, both the statement by the head of the U.S. delegation at the Geneva talks, and the statement by the spokesman for the White House, are fresh evidence that instead of leading things to the prevention of the use of outer space with militaristic aims, the USA would like to wrest from the Soviet Union consent to drawing up some rules for precisely such a use of space in order to legalise the spread of the arms race to outer space. Meanwhile, the American representatives are trying to picture the principled stand of the Soviet Union, which is firmly determined to avert that lethal danger from mankind, for some "inflexibility" and for a demand for "unilateral concessions" from the USA.

ARBATOV, OTHERS DISCUSS DISARMAMENT EFFORTS

LD181219 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1510 GMT on 16 July carries a 60-minute program entitled "Eliminate the Nuclear Threat" which consists mainly of a television link-up between Soviet and U.S. scientists in Atlanta, Georgia, and Ostinkino, Moscow, who discuss the nuclear issue in English with superimposed announcer-read Russian translation. The discussion is chaired by Theodore Hesburgh in Atlanta, president of Notre Dame University. The other participants include: Carl Sagan (Atlantic), well-known U.S. scientist; Noel Gayler (Atlanta), retired U.S. admiral; R.Z. Sagdeyev (Atlanta), director of the USSR Institute of Space Research; and Georgiy Arbatov, director of the United States and Canada Institute in the Moscow studio.

Sagdayev introduces the program by explaining that the meeting came about as a follow-up to a series on the nuclear winter threat which was broadcast by the CNN cable television company in the United States. He says: "Some U.S. scientists and a number of our scientists consider that a nuclear winter could in principle lead to the disappearance of mankind as a biological species." Sagdeyev then introduces the participants and goes on: "At the request -- at the suggestion -- of the U.S. participants we agreed that we should not touch on current political problems. We tried to keep to this understanding as did our American colleagues; but I think that for Soviet viewers who are quite well-grounded in politics, the political background of everything under discussion will be clear."

Sagan opens the discussion by noting the size of the nuclear arsenal and its overkill capacity.

Sagdeyev notes that everyone is threatened. Gayler says that joint action is imperative. Arbatov agrees with what has been said, adding that to date mankind has lived by the law of the jungle where force predominates but the threat of self-annihilation now calls for change. Arbatov goes on: "I would like to say that today people's collective common sense is becoming extremely important, for it is really essential to get away from stereotypes. This also means getting away from a number of the traditions which for many thousands of years have determined international conduct. I mean the old attitude to military might, to war, and so on. In order to get away from these traditions we must alter our view of many very important issues, such issues which have previously been considered -- I don't wish to offend anyone -- as sacred cows. This applies to such concepts as patriotism, for example." "Love of one's country must now mean avoiding nuclear war." Or, take security. Security can no longer be achieved at the expense of others, at the expense of your adversary or so-called adversary. Such can only be built jointly and this must be understood. We will survive or perish together. Or take realism: For many centuries someone who relied on weapons was considered to be a realist; remember the term realpolitik. Realists were people who relied only on force, on a military force. But today it is difficult to think of anything less realistic or more illusory than the hope that problems can be solved by war. From this it follows that much in international relations and in the very approach to foreign policy must be changed. This is a difficult process, mainly a political process. Vested interests must be overcome. The burden of hatred, preconceptions and prejudice, the habit of dehumanizing the adversary must be overcome.

"Let me note that right now when Soviet-U.S. relations crop up as a topic, many Americans, even those who are positively inclined, including people who I deeply respect, put the matter in this way: An improvement in these relations is possible because the USSR, they say, is running up against such and such difficulties, in the economy, say. Well, first of all, who does not have difficulties in the economy? And secondly do we favor peace and disarmament because of difficulties? Why do they forget that we know very well what war means." The USSR suffered great losses in the last war and is seeking to prevent another one. "The main problem in my opinion is that not much time remains to eliminate the threat. I would formulate the task in this way: Either we destroy the weapons or the weapons will destroy us. Thank you."

Sagdeyev agrees that there is little time left and complains that the test ban treaty should include underground tests.

Gayler suggests various means for improving relations and destroying nuclear weapons. Arbatov says that he has discussed Gayler's ideas with him in the past and agrees with him. Arbatov goes on: "What can I add" Not from the military point of view -- for I do not consider myself a specialist here at all -- but from the political point of view. In January our countries agreed to resume talks on space and nuclear weapons. The fact that we agreed to do this is very good. But, at the same time, without a change in approach to what is being discussed, these talks threaten to become endless, fruitless, and possibly even harmful.

"If you will permit me, I shall return to the importance of the time factor. It seems to me that in a few years time -- it is difficult to say precisely when -- we might suddenly look round and find ourselves, one might say, in a talkless world, where talks and agreements have become impossible due to the development of military technology. On the horizon there are weapons systems that are unverfiable. Moreover, it will become immeasurably more difficult even to calculate what is a balance or equality when there are so many different weapons systems that are difficult to compare.

"In brief, we must hurry. It is important that the talks should produce results, that they should be supported by the appropriate policy.

However, if the arms race is further intensified and new weapons systems are created and military budgets are increased while the talks are in progress, then these talks will become a sort of tranquillizer, a means designed to calm people, and inspire in them the thought that everything is fine, whereas in fact we shall be moving further and further along this very dangerous path.

"I also think that it is impossible to hold talks in a vacuum. The idea did not turn out to be correct -- although it was prompted by the very best intentions -- that you can isolate talks on arms limitation from all the other problems of our interrelations and from the political atmosphere. We tried to do this at the end of the 1970's because we hoped thereby to save a deteriorating situation -- not only to elaborate but also to ratify the SALT II agreement. But history shows that we did not succeed.

"We must understand that talks on limiting armaments are very difficult in themselves. Well, true, I suspect that at times these difficulties are deliberately exaggerated. But as I am not a specialist I cannot prove this. However, if one adds a bad political atmosphere to this natural difficulty, plus a total lack of mutual trust, then it becomes simply impossible to come to an agreement, for it is a matter of very important questions of security. To resolve them it is absolutely essential to have some trust, even in a minimum amount, in your partner who is, at the same time, your adversary, your potential adversary. Thus, we must think about all of this.

"By the way, Noel [Gayler] touched on these problems. Noel spoke about rhetoric, about the way in which one should not talk about the other. And I consider that in this sphere as in many others we have more grounds for complaint than you do. It also happens that some topic is thrown out to the public specially to distract it -- for example the need for a more than 100 percent verification of an agreement -- it is clear that this is impossible so nothing else is discussed. Or the question of the hot-line is raised, or the question of how to manage crisis situations. There is nothing wrong with some of these questions in themselves; they are important ones. But none of these can replace genuine disarmament, a serious reduction in armaments, an improvement in relations, a reduction in tension, the development of cooperation and mutual trust.

(Hesburgh breaks in and says): "Georgiy, I think that we all understand this. Perhaps the most amazing thing for our viewers who usually consider that every meeting of American and Soviet peoples turns into a quarrel is that we are holding a discussion without coming up against any considerable differences. Roald [Sagdeyev] over to you."

Sagdeyev responds, "Yes, I would like to say a few words about the problem of trust or distrust. Yes, we are potential adversaries, as has already been said. And therefore, we have many reasons not to trust each other. On the other hand, we have reasons to trust each other because we have a common enemy that threatens us both. It is a most menacing enemy -- the nuclear arsenals we have accumulated. I think that if we wish to get away from stereotypes we must understand that it is precisely this common enemy which is the stimulus moving us to trust each other to try to deal with this danger. It is precisely this which moves us to seek measures to build trust and I quite agree with the notion that cooperation in various spheres would be extremely important."

Sagan notes that any aggressor who unleashes a nuclear attack would be destroyed by the environmental consequences of that same attack. There are so many nuclear weapons in existence that reductions could be carried out for many years without reducing either side's security and both sides would gain. Many argue that aggression is inherent in man and can never be eradicated. The same argument was advanced over slavery and was proved wrong. Action must be taken now.

Arbatov adds: "I think that Carl [Sagan] uttered an immutable truth when he stressed that we have no other way out than to act. We have reached a critical point. Therefore, it is essential to understand this truth rapidly. We can no longer continue to act by trial and error. That is where the difficulty lies. We have lost the right to make mistakes. And it is very important that this has been shown by scientists who have revealed the consequences of nuclear war. This also applies to doctors. I think that very deep changes have already occurred among the broad public, among the masses, in their concept of nuclear war, of the arms race in which there can be no winner and which promise only death." He says that too much money and effort is already being swallowed up by the arms race when it could be used to relieve hunger instead. "It is necessary to reach a level of understanding where the arms race, the demand for increased military expenditure and hostility toward other peoples becomes a bad policy dooming any politician to defeat. Then the position will change. I think that everyone should strive for this."

Sagdeyev notes some of the areas of science which would be aided by a diversion of effort away from the arms race. The four participants are given 1 minute each for a final summing up. Arbatov speaks first:

"Well, you know, the meeting is ending and as far as I know this has been the longest television meeting involving American and Soviet people. It is taking place at a very important time. I think that what has been said reflects what we think in general and undoubtedly what many others think. We have agreed that our interests demand a change in political conduct. It must be remembered that there have been many occasions in history when people and whole nations have acted contrary to their interests. But previously this was not a reversible process. It brought suffering but with time life returned to normal. If war is not prevented now this will be an irreversible mistake. And everyone has a vast responsibility. This must be understood."

Gayler says that only political will is needed to eliminate nuclear weapons. Sagdeyev says that he is optimistic that this political will can be found. Sagan concludes that nuclear war must be prevented.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS SDI, BUSH COMMENTS

PM180926 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[Major General (Retired) F. Gontar article under the rubric "Facts Against Lies": "In the Guise of Love of Peace"]

[Text] U.S. Administration spokesmen are continuing to resort to the most sophisticated methods to impose on the public the idea of the allegedly "peace-loving" nature of the U.S. "star wars" program. They are striving to prove that in this program it is a question not of transferring the arms race to space but merely of a new research stage which will ultimately lead, so they claim, to nuclear arms reductions. Thus, speaking at the London International Institute of Strategic Studies, U.S. Vice President Bush stated: "The President's 'Strategic Defense Initiative' is simply a research program" allegedly pursuing the goal of "enhancing strategic stability and strengthening world peace."

The hypocrisy and false claims of the advocates of SDI are completely refuted by the U.S. Administration's practical actions. Many cases attest that the United States is not only conducting research and development but is implementing large-scale developments and tests of specific components of strike space arms over a large front. Thus, according to foreign press reports, the United States has conducted several underground nuclear tests at a Nevada test range during which X ray lasers were developed.

Operating from the energy of nuclear explosions, these lasers, in the scheme of the Pentagon strategists, are to be placed on artificial earth satellites and serve as the basis for strike space arms. Wide-ranging work is also being conducted to create various types of powerful ground-based laser installations intended for use as ABM and anti-satellite means. As THE WASHINGTON POST reported in particular, "a 2-million watt laser will soon be tested at the White Sands New Mexico missile test range, and a 5-million watt laser is under construction."

In this connection it is worth noting the statement made by T. (Mayer), the director of the laser tests and a representative of the USAF, after the completion of the space shuttle Discovery's flight at the end of June: "During the flight the testing of a laser was one of the Pentagon organization's measures to implement the 'Strategic Defense Initiative' for developing lasers capable of tracking and destroying enemy satellites and ballistic missiles." This admission by a highly informed specialist, like the above facts, can leave no doubt about the U.S. Administration's true intentions. They confirm once again that the work being conducted in the United States on the "star wars" program is aimed at creating a large-scale ABM defense system for U.S. territory with space-based elements and at developing strike space arms which are to be an integral part of the U.S. nuclear first-strike potential.

To justify in some way Washington's practical actions aimed to all intents and purposes at undermining the open-ended 1972 ABM treaty, the apologists of "star wars" usually resort to hackneyed fabrications about the "Soviet military threat," some kind of Soviet superiority in strategic nuclear missile weapons, and the work allegedly being conducted in the Soviet Union aimed at the militarization of space. The entire history of post-war development attests, however, that it is not the Soviet Union but the United States that has invariably organized more and more spirals of the arms race. True, each time, as a result of retaliatory measures on the part of the Soviet Union, the situation has rapidly evened out, but the U.S. pursuit of military superiority has each time damaged international security and increased the threat of nuclear war. Even sober-minded Americans have been forced to recognize this truth. (Dzh. Vizner), former presidential aide for science and technology can be cited in confirmation. He said: "After a long study of the technology of nuclear arms and their evolution I have now come to the conclusion that the Soviet Union increased its nuclear arsenal first and foremost in response to U.S. initiatives." "Above all we must realize," (Vizner) continued, "the extent to which America, by traveling the path of the arms race, started competing with itself and thereby gave rise to such an atmosphere of militarism that it turned into a society in which the arms race had become something natural."

I think that no commentary on that statement is needed, it is quite clear that if U.S. ruling circles do not stop the implementation of their "star wars" program and do not stop the creation and testing of laser and other modern ABM means, this will make limitations -- much less reductions -- of offensive nuclear arms virtually impossible and will give the entire arms race a qualitatively new and truly space of dimension.

CHEPOROV VIEWS 'STAR WARS' EFFECTS ON ABM TREATIES

LD171303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Bundy, former special assistant to the U.S. President on national security; Kennan, former U.S. ambassador to the USSR; McNamara, former secretary of defense; and Smith, who headed the American delegation to the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic arms, have stressed in an article published in a collection of essays "The Nuclear Debate", that the implementation of Reagan's "star wars" program would undermine the important achievement in arms control, which was the unlimited Soviet-American treaty of 1972 on the limitation of antimissile defense systems.

Statements like this, notes Edgar Cheporov, NOVOSTI political observer, recently have been made more and more frequently in the United States. Prominent public and political figures are warning the administration of the serious consequences for the fate of the world, with which the "star wars" program is fraught. There are very serious foundations for their concern, for in signing the treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense, the Soviet Union and the United States recognized that in the nuclear age only mutual restraint in the field of antimissile defense would make it possible to move forward on the path of limiting and curbing nuclear arms.

But today the United States is implementing a program for creating cosmic strike weapons. The creation and testing of cosmic strike weapons is already going at full steam in the United States. Various types of laser, electromagnetic guns, missile interceptors, and antisatellite systems are already being created and tested in laboratories and test brounds. To try to combine the treaty on antimissile defense with the militarization of space is to try to mix oil with water, which is well understood by the American politicians who then signed the treaty and it was admitted some time ago by many figures in the present administration too. A report by the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency prepared a few months before Reagan arrived in the White House admitted that the U.S. rejection of the 1972 treaty would undermine the strategic stability and could lead to a buildup of rivalry in creating new arms.

The Soviet Union considers that the faithful observance of the treaty on the limitation of antimissile systems is a key factor in the whole process of limiting nuclear arms. The USSR adheres strictly to the conditions of that treaty. The Soviet Union advocates and continues to advocate banning the use of force in space, or from space against earth. This is precisely what the international public and all those who truly come out in favor of saving mankind from the threat of war are calling for.

U.S., USSR NONPROLIFERATION VIEWS CONTRASTED

PM180916 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Valentin Falin "Political Observer's Opinion": "Nonproliferation Washington-Style"]

[Text] Among the few gratifying phenomena in the "international community's activity within the UN framework," U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz highlights the efforts made in the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons. Today, he noted at a meeting held to mark the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, the same five countries "openly" possess nuclear weapons, not 20 or 25 countries as predicted a few decades ago. And "this happened not by chance but as the result of colossal efforts." According to the U.S. diplomatic leader, nonproliferation is "the sphere where persistent and coordinated efforts (under UN auspices) have paid off to date and we (the United States) will continue working on this problem."

Unlike many of his administration colleagues, G. Shultz prudently refrained from trying to present the United States as an unfailingly ardent champion of the idea of nonproliferation or banning of nuclear weapons. You cannot claim what is not true. If you ignore the plans to continue the U.S. nuclear monpoly at any price, including by means of preventive nuclear strikes against a "potential enemy's" scientific and industrial centers, Washington did not examine the other forms of nonproliferation seriously before 1965. At that time, it was thinking of the complete opposite or, to be precise, the unlimited use of nuclear weapons as of "any other weapon." And it all seemed as simple as two plus two until the nuclear monpoly disappeared. The chance was lost, America's present-day rulers recall when looking back to that time, we were too soft. Well, the time had come to stop, to take the military sting out of atomic energy, and to put it to work for people's good.

But that did not happen. When the Soviet Union has created its own atomic bomb, Washington reasoned, we, the United States, will threaten it again with a hydrogen bomb, deploy nuclear weapons in all the key areas of the world, and involve other countries either directly or indirectly in the preparations for nuclear wars.

I understand direct involvement to mean the deployment of U.S. nuclear charges on the territories and in the waters of nonnuclear states. I take direct proliferation to mean the transfer of U.S. nuclear weapons to nonnuclear states for their own practical use or for use by Americans on the orders of those states.

Faced with the spread of the nuclear danger around the world, the Warsaw Pact countries put forward an initiative; to ban nuclear weapons tests, create nuclear-free zones and oblige states possessing nuclear weapons not to deploy them outside their borders or place such weapons at the disposal of any other states or at the command of military blocs. The West responded to that in 1957 with the decision to set up stockpiles of nuclear charges in Europe designed for the joint use of NATO members. That was also the response to the Soviet proposal submitted at the United Nations to begin formulating international agreements on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The following year Ireland proposed a UN General Assembly draft resolution in support of nonproliferation. The United States did not support that either, claiming that observance of the commitments made was "unverifiable." Washington maneuvered. It forced through projects for the creation of "multilateral NATO nuclear forces," "combined or "Atlantic forces," or, at the very least, a U.S.-West German alliance within the Atlantic company. America's energy as a state was focused in that area until late 1964, when it became clear that the attempts to spread nuclear weapons through channels which seemed tempting or suitable to the Americans had failed.

Now we can understand a little better why G. Shultz prefers to count the "coordinated efforts" under UN auspices from the signing of the nuclear weapons nonproliferation treaty of 1 June 1968. Good. We are not going to remind you every step of the way who presented mankind with this most difficult problem. We are going to follow the secretary of state and try to work out the extent to which the opportunities presented when the treaty came into force were realized. Given honest and consistent implementation, such a treaty could be a step, and a major step at that, toward banning and destroying nuclear weapons and not simply a means of limiting the number of nuclear powers.

By investing the accord with that meaning above all, the Soviet Union strove persistently for settlements which would lead to a narrowing of the geographical proliferation of nuclear weapons and the creation of nuclear-free zones and would reduce the likelihood of them being used both in conflicts between nuclear powers themselves and during a period of deterioration in their relations with nonnuclear states. The USSR accomplished a historic act. It adopted a unilateral committment not to be first to use nuclear weapons, thereby providing the political and legal basis for neutralizing the nuclear danger.

There were quite a few proposals, although all or virtually all of our initiatives invariably ran into an impenetrable wall of insincerity, prejudice, and hostility. And all because the Americans wanted to adapt even nonproliferation to suit their doctrines of combatting socialism and the national liberation movements. The main thing for them is to ensure that nuclear technology does not find itself in what Washington regards as "unreliable" hands. But the Americans are capable of overlooking leaks of enriched or fissionable raw materials, equipment, and even nuclear installation spares from their own country to, for example, Israel, South Africa, or Pakistan.

I recall that one of the R. Reagan administration's main arguments for militarizing space and deploying global antimissile defenses is to seek possibilities for disarming nuclear weapons by safe means and thereby halt the nuclear arms race so as to effectively eliminate nuclear war from society's life at some point in the distant future. Let us pretend that we believe the originators of those assurances. But not to the extent that we forget about the existence of certain commitments which the sides have made.

The limitation of offensive strategic armaments and the limitation of ABM systems in the seventies were the fruits of the same policy and both processes were based on the same premises. Undermining one part of the equation will inevitably spoil the other. We are entitled to take our analysis further. Would detente and the package of arms control agreements accompanying it have been possible without accords banning nuclear weapon tests in the three environments and accords on nonproliferation? It is highly doubtful. Increasing the number of nuclear states would have made the arms race even more deadly in character. Conversely, it is hardly conceivable that the nonproliferation system as a whole would have stood the test had the USSR and the United States not followed up the conclusion of the 1968 treaty by beginning the strategic arms limitation process, which, after equalizing the security conditions of its participants, was to lead to a real and perceptible lowering of the level and intensity of military confrontation.

Let us take the 1972 ABM treaty. It prohibits the USSR and the United States from creating, testing, or deploying ABM systems or components based at sea, in the air, in space, or in mobile land-based form, from enabling missiles, launch installations, and radar stations to resolve tasks involved in combatting strategic elements in their flight trajectory, and from testing them for ABM purposes. Both powers pledged themselves, furthermore, not to transfer ABM systems or their components limited by the treaty to other states and not to deploy them outside their own national territory.

Let us compare these precise treaty provisions with the promises to create hardware which automatically makes nuclear and all other kinds of weapons obsolete and useless. The question is not whether this is feasible. Most authoritative specialists and scientists consider that it is not. Nevertheless, a course is being adopted toward a completely new structure of military confrontation or, more precisely perhaps, toward a continuous confrontation of strength which will make the cold war look like a picnic.

The U.S. Administration stubbornly propounds the idea that strength is always more reliable than right and that no treaty will ever replace a good weapons system. It wants to use the ABM limitation treaty to produce another treaty authorizing unlimited ABM defense. And to resolve everything by means of "universal defenses." With a wave of the magic wand offensive weapons will lose their meaning and nuclear charges will become unfit for use. There you have it, the long-awaited manna from space, praise be to those who peddle it.

The idea of "disarming nuclear weapons by means of nonnuclear weapons" and resolving once and for all the nonproliferation problem without treaties has an enticing propaganda ring to it. The alluring simplicity of it tempts you to overlook the "details." You can disregard the fact that offensive weapons lose their edge with regard to states possessing sophisticated ABM defenses which will be available, if they are ever created, only to the chosen few because of their inordinate cost and extreme technical complexity. Those not chosen, that is, the majority, will become even more vulnerable.

Attention is also being diverted from the fact that the United States is not assembling its space army to combat nuclear weapons at all. Its schemes are aimed primarily at combatting the Soviet nuclear potential while keeping its own in reserve. How is it proposing to stake its claim to military superiority and hegemonism this time?

Via the total "modernization" of the offensive arsenal and the development of technologies which, as Pentagon documents stress, should make Soviet defenses "obsolete." ABM defense is one such technology. The United States cannot cope with this extremely risky and exhausting venture alone. To combat the Soviet Union in the spirit of Reagan's "crusade," it is necessary to recruit all "soldiers of freedom," using the bait of direct involvement in the "star wars battalions."

Washington's present vain attempts to fit Western Europe and Japan into its "strategic initiative" are like the aforementioned "multilateral nuclear forces." But these are some kind of "multilateral antinuclear forces." However, changing the disguise does not replace or alter the essence, the illusory hope of regaining, albeit temporarily, if not the nuclear monopoly than at least an overwhelming superiority from which political and economic dividends could be drawn. In brief, nuclear disarmament and nonproliferation in the old style are like inferior versions of the notorious Baruch and Dulles plans.

The relentless logic of struggle dictates an adequate response to a challenge, to "war under conditions of peace" according to the latest American terminology. That response will not be arranged to fit the U.S. concepts. It will be measured against the defense needs of the USSR and its allies and friends. And there is no need to play games here. Planning strikes involving nonnuclear facilities against nuclear installations is the same as preparing nuclear aggression. Nonnuclear states which join in this venture will be capable, at least in theory, of unleashing nuclear war. Their nonnuclear status will turn into fiction. The nuclear weapon nonproliferation system will also become a fiction.

G. Shultz is an experienced politician and is perfectly well aware of the disastrous consequences for the cause of arms control, including the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons on earth, if the arms race spreads to space. However, the official position is clearly more binding than the responsibility for the future of civilization that goes with the post. Be that as it may, the secretary of state is diligently covering up his tracks with assurances that he knows the secret of the immaculate conception of what is probably the most evil offspring of militarism to whom Washington has given outer space as a toy, much to the peoples' sorrow.

SHEVARDNADZE TO ATTEND CSCE JUBILEE MEETING

LD182103 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 1600 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Text] Most of the delegation participating in the CSCE anniversary conference will arrive in Helsinki on Monday, 29 July, including a Soviet delegation led by the new foreign miniter, Eduard Shevardnadze. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will, however, arrive early the following morning. That is also when leaders of neutral and nonaligned nations will arrive by sea. The anniversary meeting will be held at Finlandia Hall, and will begin on Tuesday, 30 July, at 1100, with Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen, in the chair. At the opening session there will be a speech by President Mauno Koivisto.

U.S. GROUP TRIES TO MANEUVER WOMEN'S CONFERENCE

LD182153 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 18 Jul 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The Forum-85 world conference on women is taking place with great success in the Kenyan capital of Nairobi. At the center of attention for its participants lie problems concerning the struggle for peace, social progress, and women's equality. A series of important documents have already been adopted. First and foremost, there is the statement "Peace on Earth Through Peace in Space," which resolutely condemns Reaganite "star wars" plans and warmly supports the USSR's proposals on using space solely for peaceful aims. The forum's participants are currently discussing the problems of the peoples in countries of the Near East, southern Africa, and Central America who are struggling for their freedom and independence, as well as the situation of women in capitalist countries.

As is known, the U.S. delegation, which is headed by Maureen Reagan, daughter of the U.S. President, tried in every possible way before the start of the conference to lead its participants away from a discussion of these vitally important problems which worry the world's women. Another such attempt at belittling the political significance of the meeting in Nairobi was undertaken by Maureen also at the forum itself, but unsuccessfully so. Those who address the meeting firmly state that all the problems being submitted at the conference bear a political character. After all, the women's movement is first and foremost a political movement, and its aim is to achieve a solution for fundamental social problems.

Can one really calmly ignore the crimes of South African racists and Israeli Zionists, or the military regimes in Central America and other regions which, as is known, are being supported in every way possible by those who would like to belittle the agitated discussions which have unfolded in Nairobi?

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA VIEWS LESSONS OF POTSDAM

PM181324 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Jul 85 Second Edition p 3

[K. Karagezyan article: "Potsdam: Results and Lessons"]

[Excerpt] The Berlin Conference consolidated the results of World War II in the political and international legal respects.

Its decisions were forward-looking. The 40 years of peace in Europe have graphically demonstrated that the accords worked out at Potsdam reliably serve us to this day. The precise and unswerving fulfillment of the decisions adopted at Potsdam was the guarantee of successful peaceful building on the continent. At the same time each step by the Western powers away from the agreements reached at the conference not only hindered the process of postwar settlement but caused complications in the international situation. Thus the revival of German militarism by the imperialist powers in violation of the Potsdam agreements and the inclusion of the FRG in NATO caused an exacerbation of tension in Europe.

What unambiguously arose from the provisions of the Yalta and Potsdam Conferences was a commitment to create conditions under which Germany would no longer be a threat to the peoples' peace and security. The two German states bear identical responsibility for the fulfillment of this commitment. As for the GDR, it fulfills this commitment stringently and persistently. Things are different with the FRG. Let us take as an example just a few recent events. The placing of new U.S. medium-range missiles on West German territory, the decision of the Western European Union council to lift the ban on the FRG's production of long-range missiles and strategic bombers, and the implementation of the program for arming the Bundeswehr with new conventional weapons systems whose destructive power approximates nuclear weapons all calls into question the widely trumpeted statements about Bonn's peaceful intentions.

The main component of European security has been and remains the inviolability of the borders defined and enshrined at Yalta and Potsdam and subsequently confirmed in the treaties concluded in the seventies between the socialist countries and the FRG and in the Final Act of the all-European conference. Any onslaughts on the territorial and political realities of present-day Europe were dangerous in the past and are dangerous now. They cannot fail to meet with a resolute rebuff from peace-loving forces. Meanwhile, these attacks continue and have recently even intensified. Some people in the West would clearly like to call into question the commitments adopted by the participants in the anti-Hitler coalition. This gratifies revanchists of every hue, who even now, 40 years after Hitler's "Third Reich" was consumed in the fires of World War II -- and it was Potsdam which finally brought its existence to an end -- have not abandoned their hopes of revising European borders.

Nobody has released the West from the above commitments. The postwar realities arose as a result of the great victory over fascism. They were enshrined in important documents and agreements. Their essence lies in resolutely struggling against the outbreak of the conflagration of a new world war.

Speaking of the lessons of Potsdam, it is necessary to spotlight yet another highly topical matter. The Berlin Conference was a victory for reason and good will. It was convincing testimony to the vitality and effectiveness of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. "The entire experience of the anti-Hitler coalition," M. S. Gorbachev stressed, "indisputably proves that states that are opposite in terms of their social nature can pool their efforts in the struggle against a common enemy, find mutually acceptable solutions, and act effectively for the sake of achieving a joint goal."

But although the victorious conclusion of World War II created favorable conditions for cooperation among the countries of the anti-Hitler coalition on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, nonetheless the ruling circles of the Western countries -- above all the United States -- embarked on another course, the course of a "cold war" against the USSR and the world socialist system. The "cold war" was essentially an attempt to "replay" the results of World War II; after all, these results did not suit imperialist reaction at all.

A considerable role here was allotted to propaganda acts. The services of falsifiers of the history of World War II were particularly actively utilized. It can be said that over the last 40 years the West has created its own kind of "parallel history": alongside true descriptions and objective interpretations of the history of the war, detailed false stories -- sometimes with several versions of each event -- have been written, published, and disseminated.

As for Yalta and Potsdam, the professional historical mudslingers make out that the decisions taken at these conferences were the cause of the "postwar split in Europe" and of the present international tension. Hence the conclusion that it is necessary to overcome the "spirit of Yalta and Potsdam" in order to eliminate this split and tension.

It is not the Potsdam agreement that threatens peace and calm in Europe today. The cause of coexistence on our continent is being damaged by the policy of deviating from the course of detente and cooperation; pushing ahead with nuclear and nonnuclear NATO "arms upgrading;" carrying out intrigues against the socialist community with a view to destabilizing it; involving NATO in participating in the U.S. plans for the militarization of space; and, by no means least, striving to revise the results of World War II and the political and territorial realities of present-day Europe, in other words, to "overcome" Yalta and Potsdam.

Particular weight is given to Potsdam by the fact that for the first time in history a conference on this scale saw the participation of a socialist peace-loving state -- the Soviet Union, which made the decisive contribution to the rout of Hitler's Germany. It was thanks to its active participation in the conference's work that the just nature of the decisions worked out there was predetermined. They created the conditions for progressive social changes and for the emergence of a completely new atmosphere in the sphere of international relations. The importance of Potsdam in this is enduring.

The ideas and decisions of Potsdam helped those who later found the way to Helsinki, where a code of peace for Europe was worked out. And today the experience of Potsdam, augmented by the experience of postwar development and the experience of Helsinki, is called upon to help the peoples of our continent and all the world's peoples to resolve the most important task of our time -- preventing a new world catastrophe.

U.S. ANTI-TERRORIST STEPS MEAN INCREASED TERRORISM

LD181802 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

Speaking at the Centre for the Study of East-West Relations in Honolulu, the U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz again emphasised that the United State would continue taking preventive measures for struggle against terrorism.

What the U.S. secretary of state implies by such measures is clear from the decisions which were adopted on the Capitol Hill yet before George Shultz left Honolulu. The essence of these decisions is that under the cover of high-flown phrases Washington intends to further step up the policy of state terrorism on a global scale.

Thus, a subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives approved the allocation of 5 million dollars in 1986 for support of anti-communist forces fighting against the legitimate government of Kampuchea. 27 million dollars are planned to be earmarked to the Nicaraguan "contras". Huge suns of money continue flowing to accounts of ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolution. The U.S anti-Indian policy, the training of Sikh extremists on the American territory are being stepped up, for which official Washington was again criticised by Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi.

According to the NEWSWEEK, planned in the directives of the U.S. president are more than 100 civilian structures in the Middle East which Washington is planning to attack. Attempts on the lives of politicians, unsuitable to Washington, are planned to be entrusted to special "commandos" units from the U.S. Armed Forces.

The confirmation of that was a report from Ghana on new scandalous exposures of activities of secret services in that country. An official statement of the Ministry of the Interior of that African republic cites proofs of direct involvement of the American espionage agency, CIA, in the attempt of an armed action with a view of staging a coup and overthrowing Ghana's government. The U.S. Ambassador in Ghana T. Smith, who had to leave the country, was personally caught in having a hand in that gross subversive action. Ghanaian press points out once again that the overthrow of the first president of independent Ghana K. Nkruma was also the carried out by the Langley agents.

Such are just a few of the latest examples of the U.S. criminal activity which the high-placed representatives of the Reagan administration are trying in vain to cover up with verbiage about some "preventive anti-terroristic measures." Behind such propaganda lies is the broad-scale foreign policy doctrine, now being drawn up at the White House, which, as was reported by the LOS ANGELES TIMES, has already got the name of "the Reagan doctrine". It provides for envigorating the U.S. role in developing countries through more efficient and open support of anti-governmental rebels, contras and other terrorists, who come out, as is noted by the same newspaper, against the regimes unsuitable to the White House — from Nicaragua to Angola and from Afghanistan to Kampuchea.

L. PONOMAREV ON SHULTZ' 'THREATS' TO NEW ZEALAND

LD181851 Moscow TASS in English 1820 GMT 18 Jul 85

["Does Washington Hope for Victory in a Nuclear War?" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The United States intends to wage a nuclear war and win it, if its efforts are not "hampered" by such an ally as New Zealand. This is the implication of the statement made by George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state, in Honolulu, where he was on a stop-over on Wednesday on his way back from a tour of a number of Southeast Asian and Pacific countries. Addressing the local centre for the study of East-West relations, the U.S. secretary of state again lashed out against New Zeland and issued threats against that country for her anti-nuclear policy. He went so far as to say that Wellington's stand is almost the main obstacle in the way of the West's efforts to "prevent nuclear war".

As follows from an AP agency report, George Shultz said that New Zealand weak .3 regional stability, which, as he put it, is one of the most important links in the efforts to prevent nuclear [words indistinct] George Shultz, that New Zealand undermines the positions and chances of the West at making success in the field of arms control (sic).

But who will believe that under the present-day international situation it takes the efforts of New Zealand alone to prevent the threat of a nuclear catastrophe or curb the arms race? The U.S. secretary of state needed these "arguments" only to recall the main point of Washington's strategy that all the military alliances of the USA with its partners, whether they be in the West or in the Pacific, are orientated at the possibility of a nuclear war breaking out, from which the American strategists hope to emerge victorious.

The allies of the USA, as George Shultz said, should make "sacrifices". Albeit in their public statements spokesmen for the administration declared more than once that nuclear war was unthinkable, that there would be no victors in it, Shultz proclaimed in Honolulu something diametrically opposite.

Implying the allies of the USA in different blocs, including in ANZUS, which incorporates Australia, New Zealand and the USA, George Shultz said that should a war break out, they must not only come to each other's assistance, but also ensure by "joint efforts" the ability to fight and win that war. This is what turns out, according to the U.S. secretary of state, to be the policy of "deterring the enemy."

Considering that a number of states of the southern Pacific, including Australia and New Zealand, favour removal of the nuclear weapons from that area, and the USA is categorically against that, it is easy to see what war the representative of the U.S. Administration bears in mind. Shultz demanded from the allies "unity" on the American programme for the deployment of a large-scale anti-ballistic missile system with space based elements, i.e. unconditional support for the "star wars" plans.

Such are the real underlying reasons for the harsh criticism of the U.S. Administration against those who really wish to protect themselves from nuclear threat.

U.S. PROTECTIONIST BILL 'BLACKMAILS' TRADE PARTNERS

LD180951 Moscow TASS in English 0850 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 18 TASS -- A bill tabled in both U.S. congressional chambers provides for a "backlash" system to punish countries that do not obey U.S. dictates in the field of commerce. It calls, among other things, for extra 25-percent duties on all imports from countries which have a surplus in trade with the United States.

Senator Lloyd Bentsen, one of the bill's sponsors, said America should adopt a more aggressive trade policy. The proposed new protectionist measure attests to the United States' intention to use blackmail and dictation to solve its problems at the expense of its trading and economic partners.

U.S. SCIENTISTS ISSUE NUCLEAR APPEAL

LD162032 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Washington July 16 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksander Lyuty reports: A group of prominent American nuclear scientists, who took part in the U.S. "Manhattan Project" in the 1940's to develop the A-bomb, has issued a plea for every effort to be made to reduce and remove the threat of nuclear war.

In their appeal issued today in time for the 40th anniversary of the U.S. first testing of nuclear weapons, Hans Bethe, Victor Weisskopf, Philip Morrison, Cyril Smith, Robert Backer and Kenneth Bainbridge urged the Americans to join them in demanding such a policy as would provide for dropping the illusions that it was possible to achieve any military or political aims in a nuclear war or to protect the population from a nuclear attack.

The appeal called for deep cuts in the nuclear armories, strict compliance with the Soviet-American 1972 Treaty on the Limitation of Antiballistic Missile Systems, talks to ban anti-satellite weapons testing, and measures to prevent the proliferation of nuclear arms. A consistent and vigorous execution of such a policy, it said, would lessen the threat of a nuclear war and strengthen America's national security.

Weisskopf told a news conference that the Americans should learn to live in peace with other nations and that measures should be adopted to ensure security both to the United States and to the Soviet Union. It was vital to avoid any steps that would give an impulse to the nuclear arms race. The threat of a nuclear war was a common enemy of all, he said. Voicing his deep preoccupation with the administration's program for developing a missile defense with space-based elements, the scientist said those plans were extremely destabilizing and fraught with the threat of a dramatic step up in the arms race.

SOVIET COMMITTEE AGAIN DEMANDS ANTONOV RELEASE

PM181006 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Failure of Vile Provocation"]

[Text] The Soviet National Committee for the Defense of Antonov has again resolutely demanded that the slandered Bulgarian citizen be released and his good name, besmirched by unconscionable and dishonest people, be restored.

The trial in the case of the "plot to kill" Pope John Paul II has been in progress in Rome for over 1 month now. Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov and two of his fellow-countrymen are among those unjustifiably accused.

The Soviet National Committee for the Defense of Antonov notes that socialism's enemies are not managing to fully carry out the anti-Bulgarian scenario of the trial, conceived as a long-term political action aimed at discrediting the socialist countries both at the court hearing and in the mass media. Day-by-day the false and fabricated character of the charges made against the Bulgarian citizens and the unlawfulness of Sergey Antonov's arrest are becoming increasingly obvious.

The interrogation of the Turkish neofascist and terrorist Ali Agca has exposed his total unreliability as a witness. It is becoming increasingly clear that Agca's provocative fabrications and the whole thrust of the accusation continue to be based on slanderous scenarios created with CIA participation by such professional disinformers as P. Henze, C. Sterling, and others, the committee's statement says.

SHCHERBITSKIY RECEIVES BULGARIAN CONSUL GENERAL

AU181458 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1645 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] On 18 July Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, received Tonev, consul general of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure for home. A warm and friendly conversation was held. Participating in the conversation was Merkulov, department chief in the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee.

PRAVDA NOTES POLAND EXPELS FRG SUBVERSIVE

PM171351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "'Tourist' apprehended"]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Jul — According to PAP, Polish security service officials have arrested P. (Khumenyuk), an FRG citizen residing as a "tourist" in Warsaw, and expelled him from the country after questioning. It has come to light that he belongs to the subversive NTS (People's Labor Union) organization, which cooperated closely with the Hitlerites during World War II and now cooperates with the NATO countries' special services.

The arrested man, the news agency reports, secretly imported instructions, money, and materials calling for hostile antisocialist activities in Poland. He was caught red-handed while trying to transmit these materials to people whom he tried to persuade to engage in illegal work against Poland.

JUSTICE MINISTER KRAVTSOV RECEIVED BY GDR'S STOPH

PM151444 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] Berlin, 13 Ju. -- W. Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has received B.V. Kravtsov, USSR justice minister, who is heading a USSR Ministry of Justice delegation visiting the GDR. In a conversation held in a friendly atmosphere the head of the GDR Government described the preparation for the 11th SED Congress and emphasized the fruitfulness of developing multifaceted cooperation between the GDR and the USSR.

The head of the Soviet delegation dwelt on problems of improving Soviet law in the national economic sphere and tasks in enhancing the effectiveness of socialist law when resolving tasks of intensifying the Soviet economy.

PRAVDA ON SFRY ECONOMIC TASKS PROBLEMS

PM171405 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent M. Kalmykov dispatch: "Along the Paths of Stabilization"]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul -- KOMUNIST, organ of the LCY, analyzes progress in the implementation of the long-term program for economic stabilization.

Noting the successes achieved in this sphere, the weekly focuses attention on shortcomings and outstanding problems. It points out that the relevant SFRY organs are taking a long time to adopt important laws whose aim is to introduce essential changes in the conditions of management of enterprises and associations. In particular it is very important, the KOMUNIST writes, to swiftly resolve pressing problems in the sphere of foreign economic relations. There is no argument about the initial propositions for resolving these problems. The dinar must be the sole means of payment inside the country, while foreign currency must be used only for settling accounts with foreign partners. It is necessary to stimulate exports.

The different stances of republics and provinces are hampering the adoption of essential laws to regulate economic relations with foreign states at the current stage of the country's development, the LCY organ concludes. Party and state organs and communists are called upon to accelerate the work for the implementation of the program for economic stabilization.

ROMANIA'S ANDREI 14 JULY STOPOVER REPORTED

PM161111 MOscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "News Items"]

[Text] S. Andrei, candidate member of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee and Romanian foreign minister, passed through Moscow from Beijing on 14 July.

He was met and seen off at the airport by B.I. Aristov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR deputy foreign minister, other officials, and also T. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the USSR.

FRENCH POLITICS, BILATERAL TIES VIEWED

PM181554 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Morning Edition pp 4, 5

[Own correspondent Yu Kovalenko "Letter from Paris": "From the Storming of the Bastille to Present-Day July"]

[Excerpt] The ideological battles being waged in France are not only over the legacy of the revolution, but also embrace various spheres of modern life. They have intensified now, when the country's domestic political life is continuing against the backdrop of the National Assembly elections scheduled for next March. What characterizes the present-day situation in the country?

The hopes that the socialist government would manage to resolve the problems facing France have not been realized. The main economic indicators during its years of rule have not only not improved, but are continuing to worsen. Many industrial sectors are experiencing a protracted crisis. Enterprises are closing down and the number of jobs is falling.

Back in May 1981, the country had 1.8 million unemployed whereas now, according to official figures, it has 2.5 million and, according to trade union estimates, 3 million.

A recently published public opinion poll reflects the French people's growing discontent, but despite the fact the government has decided to continue pursuing a policy of economic austerity. That is not all. As the time left before the parliamentary elections diminishes, the more sharply the government's domestic political course moves to the right.

The press here attests that the government intends to remove the final obstacles in the way of foreign concerns which would like to base themselves in France. The newspaper LIBERATION recently reported that those people tasked with preparing the government's strategy for 1986 are obsessed by the "fresh idea" of denationalizing industrial enterprises.

Discontent with the authorities' policy has been graphically manifested in a whole series of election results and in particular in the canton elections held last March, when the Socialists polled around 25 percent of the votes whereas the main right wing parties managed to win over more voters than in the last parliamentary elections. Soon after that, the government decided to reform the electoral system (the two-round majority voting system is being replaced by a single-round proportional voting system) and the Socialists are hoping to use that to maintain their position.

The revenge-seeking right has already begun preparing for the elections. The rally for the republic (RPR), the leading opposition party, was the first to get its machine ready for action.

A genuine expression of the interests of the broad people's masses is provided by the French Communist Party [PCF]. It has put forward a specific program for overcoming the crisis that France is experiencing, a program which envisages an increase in the rate of economic growth. The Communists advocate expanding working people's rights, democratizing state institutions, and eliminating social inequality. The PCF is having to conduct its activity under the difficult conditions of an unceasing anti-communist campaign.

Scarcely 2 months separate the French national holiday from those days in May when the country marked the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. Those were days for remembering the terrible trials which befell France during the years of occupation, days for reflecting on the lessons of World War II.

The combat community of the Soviet and French peoples was born and strengthened within the ranks of the anti-Hitler coalition. "French people do not forget the sacrifices made by the Soviet people," President F. Mitterrand noted in a victory day message to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. "They remember how in their most difficult hour hope was born in Stalingrad in that terrible winter of 1942. They also know the price of that and are still profoundly grateful to the Soviet people."

Nor do French people forget that our countries were pioneers of detente and did much to normalize the political climate in Europe. Now, too, broad circles of the French public are advocating that France and the USSR again play an important role in consolidating European security. The announcement that M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, will make an official visit to France at the beginning of October this year has been received with great satisfaction here. This visit will be an important stage in the development of bilateral ties, External Relations Minister R. Dumas has stated.

During a recent visit to France by a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' foreign affairs commissions, it was noted that our views coincide on many questions, primarily on the mutual desire to do everything possible to prevent war. It was emphasized that USSR-French relations are now developing along an upward path and have good prospects. The further development and strengthening of ties between the two countries in all spheres, above all the political sphere, are becoming increasingly more significant.

Trade, economic, scientific, and technical ties are developing successfully between the USSR and France. Summing up the results of a session of the mixed Soviet-French standing commission on scientific, technical, and economic cooperation (the Grand Commission) held in April, E. Cresson, French minister of foreign trade and industrial redeployment, noted with satisfaction the readiness to further develop bilateral relations in the interests of strengthening the traditional friendship between our countries' peoples. Soviet-French trade and economic relations have already been supplemented since that meeting by a series of major contracts.

FRENCH EUREKA PROJECT APPROVED IN PRINCIPLE

LD182309 Moscow TASS in English 2209 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Paris July 18 TASS -- An international conference here has approved the French-proposed Eureka project in principle.

The conference was attended by ministers for foreign affairs and research from 17 West European countries as well as representatives of the guiding agencies of the Common Market.

The Eureka project provides for the West European countries to work out a joint policy and launch close cooperation in the field of high technology.

The local press notes that the West European partners still have to solve a good deal of organizational and financial problems before they translate their project into life. It has been announced that these problems will be discussed at the next conference slated to be held in Bonn next fall.

SOVIET TRADE DELEGATE CAUGHT SPYING FOR BELGIUM

AU190859 Paris AFP IN English 0837 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] Brussels, July 19 (AFP) -- A Soviet trade delegate in Brussels was caught spying and has been ordered to leave Belgium, the Justice Ministry announced today.

The ministry said Vladimir Makeyev, a member of the trade mission in Brussels who does not have diplomatic status, was caught in the act Wednesday [17 July] as he was buying scientific documents in Antwerp. The ministry gave no other details.

In May 1984, the first secretary of the Soviet Embassy in Brussels along with an engineer and a driver at the trade mission were expelled on charges of having attempted to obtain highly confidential NATO documents.

USSR APOLOGIZES TO NORWAY FOR NAVAL INCIDENT

AU181450 Paris AFP in English 1441 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Oslo, July 18 (AFP) -- The Soviet Union today officially apologized for an incident in the Barents Sea last week when a Soviet navy vessel cut seismological cable from a Norwegian research ship.

Norway protested to Moscow over the incident, which took place in the politically-sensitive waters between Norway and Spitsbergen.

The two countries have negotiated for several years to try to agree on a division of the continental shelf in the area, believed to contain enormours reservoirs of oil and gas.

In an official note from the Soviet charge d'affairs in Oslo, the Soviet authorities expressed their regret over the incident, which they claim was unintentional. The Soviets also explained that the Soviet vessel did not have radio equipment to receive the signals sent out from the Norwegian ship.

State Secretary Torbijoern Froeysnes said the Norwegian Government was satisfied with the Soviet apology.

However, he expressed surprise and concern over the information that Soviet naval vessels in the area are not equipped with adequate radio equipment.

ISRAEL, USSR ENVOYS SAID TO MEET ON PACKAGE DEAL

TA190446 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Studio talk between anchorman Shalom Qital and political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer -- live]

[Text] [Qital] There has been a signal -- and not just a minor one -- from the Soviet Union. This time it is a real flashing light. The Israeli ambassador to Paris recently met with the Soviet ambassador to France. The Soviets, under a fresh, new administration, are hinting about a package deal for the emigration of Jews. They are ready for a compromise over the Golan Heights. There is a hint about the renewal of diplomatic relations, and a genuine chance for high-level meetings. Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has the details of this disclosure:

[Schiffer] I should say at once that reference is to a Soviet initiative -- not a coincidental meeting at a cocktail party, but a lengthy meeting that lasted for more than 2 hours and took place on Monday of this week. It was full of political content and genuine signals. Ambassador Sofer went to the meeting, which was held in Daniel Barenboim's residence, provided with directives he had received from Israel. The Soviet ambassador, Yuliy Vorontsov, admitted that he is the candidate to replace his country's ambassador to Washington. He is leaving for Moscow next week and will be prepared to convey to the Kremlin leaders the details of the Israeli position.

When will relations between the two countries be renewed, Softer asked? The Soviet ambassador said the relations had been severed following the Israeli conquest of the territories, and so Israel would have to do something about this. I quote: There must be some sort of movement on the matter of the Golan Heights; negotiations with Syria would supply the Soviet Union with a pretext for the renewal of relations. We will not oppose a section of the Golan Heights remaining in Israeli possession, if this is achieved through negotiations with Syria. Ambassador Sofer asked if it was a coincidence that the Soviet speaker was not mentioning Judaea and Samaria. No, it is no coincidence, the Soviet ambassador said. In any event, he added, the severance of relations with Israel was a grave error and a sensitive, ill-considered move that harmed the Soviet Union.

It seems that the clearest and most amazing things were said on the issue of Soviet Jewry. The problem of Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union can be solved within the framework of a package deal, in return for an end to the anti-Soviet propaganda Israel is conducting in the United States and Europe, the Soviet speaker said. We would be prepared for the Jews to leave if we are promised that they will emigrate to Israel, not the United States. The Soviet Union fears a brain drain to the West. The Soviet ambassador admitted that mistakes had been made by the authorities in their attitude toward refuseniks. Those errors, he said, originated in the behavior of Soviet Jewry and the pressures applied to the Soviet Union. As for the continuation of the political process, the Soviet ambassador again raised the proposal regarding the convening of an international conference with the participation of the Soviet Union. My country, he said, cannot agree to negotiations under the sole aegis of the Americans. On the Palestinian issue, the Soviet ambassador said it was hard to see how it would be possible to find a solution to the Palestinian problem while also satisfying Israel's security demands. Vorontsov repeated his emphasis on the Soviet Union's commitment to Israel's existence, while expressing concern at the continued freeze in the peace process. 'Ovadya Sofer asked the Soviet ambassador to organize an urgent meeting between Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and his new Soviet counterpart, as early as the UN General Assembly session in New York in September.

The report on the meeting was received with satisfaction and amazement in Jerusalem, while, at the same time, it confirmed earlier evaluations that Mikhail Gorbachev's rise to power in the Soviet Union presages a change in the relations between Israel and the Soviet Union. However, and this is yet another evaluation, the policymakers here will -- after having studied the material -- have to deliberate and make far-reaching decisions on these issues.

IZVESTIYA: SPECIALISTS LEFT IRAN FOR SECURITY REASONS

PM180947 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jul 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Zotov article: "Groundless Accusations"]

[Text] Iranian officials recently issued statements in which they tried to connect the shortage of electricity in Iran with the temporary departure from the country of Soviet specialists working on Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation projects. Comments were permitted which essentially boil down to saying that the Soviet specialists left Iran virtually with the intention of creating difficulties for that country by their departure.

The far-fetched nature of such statements is obvious. As is known, a number of power units with an overall capacity of 1,000 megawatts have been built and commissioned in 1984-1985 in Iran with the Soviet Union's assistance. As for the temporary departure of Soviet specialists, they were not guided and could not have been guided by the motives that people are trying to ascribe to them. The reason for their departure is understood by and well known to Iranian officials: It is the lack of the necessary security in connection with the aggravation of military operations between Iran and Iraq. Of course, as soon as normal conditions are created, the Soviet specialists will be ready to return to Iran and continue work on the Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation projects. Iranian officials have been clearly and definitely informed about all this.

In this connection, the question arises: Who needed to fan a ballyhoo over a perfectly clear matter? Especially as all the Soviet side's practical actions confirm the immutability of its line of good-neighborliness with Iran and further development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation between the two countries.

Further Comment

NC181031 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 17 Jul 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The meaningless war and fratricide between Iran and Iraq fomented by U.S. imperialism has been continuing for 5 years.

From the very beginning of the war and as long as conditions allowed, Soviet experts continued to work in projects built through economic cooperation with Iran.

Last year, it became dangerous to work on projects situated near the battlefields on the Iran-Iraq front. In view of this, Soviet organizations halted the construction of the power plant in Ahvaz, and Soviet experts working at this unit had to leave the country. Experts from many other countries also left this area during the same period.

The flames of war have (?continued to grow and have spread throughout Iran.) This April, as a result of the bombing of areas deep inside Iranian territory, the lives of Soviet citizens were threatened who worked on projects involving Soviet-Iranian cooperation in these areas. In March, the Soviet Government officially informed the Iranian officials of the dangers threatening the Soviet experts and decided to evacuate members of their families from Iran. Following this, fighting increased and attacks on economic targets occurred almost daily. According to some facts and figures, 26 Iranian cities were attacked in April alone. Under such conditions, the Soviet Government declared that an extraordinary situation had been created, and subsequently announced the evacuation of Soviet experts from Iran.

Unfortunately, some Iranian officials do not want to understand the behavior of these Soviet organizations. These officials are attempting to question the cooperation between the two countries. They are intentionally distorting the nature of this cooperation as well as the agreements between Soviet and Iranian organizations.

Naturally, the temporary departure of Soviet experts from Iran does not mean that cooperation has stopped. For example, some of the organizations in the two countries have agreed that in the absence of Soviet experts, equipment and materials will continue to be delivered and that the necessary talks on technical aspects will also continue. Contacts between organizations to prepare for the alternate meeting of the [words indistinct] standing Soviet-Iranian Economic Cooperation Committee, as well as for other problems will continue.

Regarding the departure of Soviet experts from Iran, the Soviets have resolutely announced that once the situation is normalized and by virtue of agreements with Iranian organizations these experts will return to their units to resume their commitments.

PRAVDA VIEWS KUWAIT BOMBINGS, GULF WAR

PM181306 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 85 First Edition p 5

[Pavel Demchenko "Commentator's Column": "Pressure and Threats"]

[Text] Tension has recently intesified in yet another Near East country -- Kuwait. At least 8 people have been killed and around 90 wounded as a result of the explosions that have taken place there over the last week. At the end of May the country's amir, Jabir al-Sabah, barely escaped death when a car stuffed with explosive blew up in a convoy of cars heading toward the palace. Acts of sabotage have been carried out at a major construction materials warehouse and a number of foreign embassies.

The Kuwaiti press is linking these events, not without reason, to the overall tense situation in the Near East, particularly in view of the 5-year-old Iran-Iraq war. Kuwait -- a small oil-rich country with a total population of 1.5 million people -- found itself in a truly difficult situation when a fierce conflict between two neighboring states flared up literally on its doorstep. Moreover, U.S. warships, threatening to interfere in the affairs of the region under the trumped-up pretext of defending so-called "U.S. vital interests," appeared off Kuwaiti shores in the Persian Gulf and its approaches.

In this difficult situation Kuwait tried to maintain a balanced independent foreign policy course. It resolutely condemned the Pentagon attempts to obtain bases on the territory of the Persian Gulf states and permission for the U.S. Navy to enter its waters. At the same time the country started making efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and move the conflict toward a political settlement.

It was by no means simple for the Kuwaiti leadership to pursue this line. The country was pressured and threatened and its oil tankers suffered air attacks. In other words, attempts were made to scare Kuwait and push it in a different direction. For instance, Saudi Arabia is counting on involving it in concluding an internal security pact in order to influence Kuwaiti policy. All these attempts have been unsuccessful but the blackmail has not stopped.

It against this backdrop that the recent bomb explosions must be seen. Irrespective of who carried out the terrorist acts, according to foreign press reports various political forces are attempting to exploit the terrorism in their own interests in order to subordinate Kuwait to goals alien to its national interests. At the same time these explosions have recalled once again the need to accelerate actions to normalize the overall Near East situation and end the Iran-Iraq war, which has been whipped up by imperialist and reactionary forces.

SCIENCE, CULTURE PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH EGYPT

LD181137 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] A plan for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and the Arab Republic of Egypt for the years 1985-86 was signed in Moscow today. The document envisages further development of cooperation in the sphere of science, education, culture, the arts, the cinema, the mass media, publishing, public health, sports, and tourism.

MOSCOW SOIREE MARKS IRAQI REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

LD161840 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 16 Jul 85

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] A public soiree was held in Moscow dedicated to the Iraqi republic national day, the 17th anniversary of the revolution. Present in the hall were activists of the Soviet-Iraq Friendship Society, students from Iraq studying at Moscow higher education establishments. Speakers noted the successful development of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in science, technology, trade and first and foremost in spheres important to the development of the Iraqi national economy such as power engineering, oil industry and irrigation. It was stressed that the Soviet Union is consistently in favor of a political settlement of the Iran-Iraq conflict. Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, ambassador of the Iraqi Republic to the USSR, spoke at the meeting.

Envoy Makes TV Address

LD172106 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 17 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" Newscast]

[Excerpts] The people of Iraq are marking their national holiday, Day of the Iraqi Republic, today. Taking part in our program is Sa'd 'Abd al-Majid al-Faysal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq in the Soviet Union: [Al-Faysal in Arabic with superimposed translation] Hello Comrades. As a representative of the Republic of Iraq to your friendly country, allow me to convey best wishes to you from the people and leadership of Iraq on the occasion of the 17th anniversary of the revolution of 17-30 July 1968.

In the sphere of foreign policy our state favors establishing relations with all countries on the basis of equality, mutual respect and noninterference into one another's affairs.

We adhere to all principles of the nonuse of force in solving international disputes and prefer to solve them at the negotiating table. As a peace-loving state and a member of the Nonaligned Movement, Iraq rejects aggression and the threat of the use of force in relations between countries. We call for a relaxation of international tension, an end to the arms race on earth and prevention of the militarization of space.

Iraq consistently pursues a policy of establishing mutually profitable relations with friendly countries. In 1972, a treaty on friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq was signed. The Iraqi leadership sincerely strives to develop and strengthen its ties with the friendly Soviet Union in all spheres of life. We are glad that the relations between our two countries are being built on mutual understanding and openness. For its part, Iraq is making every effort in searching for new possibilities of long-term cooperation with the Soviet Union. Relations of friendship are in the interests of the peoples of both countries.

In conclusion, allow me to wish Soviet people well-being and happiness. May our relations of friendship and cooperation continue to develop and strengthen. Thank you for your attention.

LIBERIA REPORTEDLY BREAKS RELATIONS WITH USSR

HK181536 Hong Kong AFP in English 1527 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Monrovia, July 18 (AFP) -- The West African state of Liberia has broken off diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and asked its embassy staff to leave with 72 hours over alleged espionage activities, the Foreign Ministry said here in the Liberian capital today.

A statement from the ministry added that 14 students who allegedly passed "classified information on various military installations" to Soviet officials were arrested here last night.

It said documents retrived from the students, who entered the premises of the embassy last night, showed "documentary evidence that information was passed on to the Soviets about Liberia's defense capabilities."

The Soviet act was a "serious breach of the principles involving international relations, and represent a gross interference in the internal affairs of Liberia, which cannot be condoned," the statement said.

Liberia has also recalled its diplomatic staff from Moscow, the statement added.

GHANIAN PROBLEMS, SOVIET TIES EXPLORED

PM181035 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 85 Second Edition p 4

[V. Tyurkin disptach: "Encounter With Ghana"]

[Excerpt] Accra is a city of tradesmen. At every corner, in every street and alley something is being sold at hawker's stands, over the counter, by peddlars, or right on the ground. There is enough bread. But bread is not cheap for the ordinary people, let alone meat, which is simply inaccessible for many people. The effects of the crisis which the country as a whole still has not overcome are felt. Ghana's financial situation remains complex, and the IMF and the World Bank are trying to use this to dictate terms to Ghana.

It is beyond question that the numerous and very serious difficulties which the new leadership has encountered are hampering the process of economic reconstruction and social transformation. We are still a long way off the ideals for which we are fighting, Provisional National Defense Council Chairman J. Rawlings said at a rally in June. The businesslike style of leadership is a sign of the times in a number of African countries, where officers and politicians of a new generation are trying sincerely and energetically, albeit by different means, to put their house in order and to purge society of the vestiges of the distant and not so distant past.

Accra has now begin to play an active role in the world arena. It is giving effective support to South African patriots and coordinating the work of the OAU liberation Committee. A decision has been taken to open a mission of the African National Congress of South Africa in Accra. Ghana's young people are actively preparing to take part in the 12th World Festival of Youth and Students. Regional festivals and competitions have been held throughout the country. A representative delegation has been formed.

Soviet-Ghanaian relations have been revived. In September a center for training skilled workers and specialists for the metal-cutting, machine-building, and electrotechnical industries will open near Accra. A large group of young Ghanaians, more than 200 people, will take up studies at Soviet VUZES in September.

PRESIDIUM, COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' GREETINGS TO OAU

LD181454 Moscow TASS in English 1419 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Moscow July 18 TASS -- The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have sent a cordial message of greetings to the 21st session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the member countries of the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

Like all [word indistinct] the cause of peace and freedom of the peoples, the Soviet Union, the message said, thinks highly of the activities of the OAU and the vigorous efforts of its member countries to consolidate their political and economic independence and their struggle against imperialism, racism and apartheid, for peace and international security.

The significance of this just struggle has grown especially in present-day conditions where the aggressive forces of imperialism, first of all U.S. imperialism, are using all ways and means, from political and economic pressure to direct armed interference, to deprive the African peoples of their historical gains and prevent them from building a new life in accordance with their own sovereign choice. The racist Pretoria regime, engaging in outrages and violence against the majority of the population in its own country and maintaining a policy of aggression and state terrorism throughout the continent's south, is an accomplice of imperialism.

The reluctance of the aggressive forces of imperialism to recognize in fact that all states, including African ones, have the right to exercise sovereignty and independence and to freely choose the roads for their development and the former's attempts to foist on them their will and to retailor and remake the modern world to suit their likings at any cost are today the main source of danger for the peoples, the greatest threat to universal peace. The goals of this policy of domination and dictation are served by enormous military buildup programs, including plans to spread the arms race to outer space,which bring mankind ever closer to the brink of a nuclear conflict.

The conviction in the Soviet Union is that the current international situation urgently demands that all peace-loving forces become still more active and step up their interaction in the common struggle against imperialism, in which the Soviet Union and the newly-free African peoples are friends and partners.

We were and remain on the side of the "frontline" states repulsing the aggressive and subversive forays of South Africa's racists. Our support for the patriots of Namibia and South Africa, who are selflessly pressing for national liberation under the guidance of the South-West African People's Organization and the African National Congress, is invariable.

Expanding and deepening its equitable friendly cooperation with African states, our country helps them overcome their economic difficulties and establish advanced national economies and backs demands to democratize international economic relations and the African states' legitimate right to manage their bountiful natural resources in the interests of their social and economic progress.

In our conviction, the African peoples with the support of the international community can effectively uphold and ensure the vital interests of their countries, including the removal of the dangerous seat of tension in the south of the continent. Having come out firmly for the resolution of the key problems of the continent, for disarmament and development, the 21st session of the OAU Assembly will have made a bit contribution to strengthening independent Africa and improving the political climate all over the world.

We wish the attendees at the OAU assembly session successful and fruitful work for the benefit of free Africa, in the interests of peace and international security.

MOZAMBICAN SOURCES CITED ON U.S. PRESSURE, SLANDER

LD181228 Moscow TASS in English 0949 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] Maputo July 18 TASS -- Reactionary circles in the USA and Western Europe have launched a vicious slander attack in a bid to falsify the democratic nature of the state system of the People's Republic of Mozambique, and to distort the real situation in southern Africa, the Mozambican NOTICIAS writes. One of the manifestations of the campaign is an amendment passed by the U.S. House of Representatives tying the 1986-1987 economic aid for Mozambique PRM to reductions in the number of foreign experts there. It was adopted under pressure from the Congressmen who in the past had supported the Portuguese colonialists, rendered support to Smith's racist regime in Rhodesia and now are doing everything possible to preserve the criminal system of apartheid. Rigged facts were used during the debates to distort the situation in Mozambique and in southern Africa in general.

The reactionary circles, the NOTICIAS notes, are trying to mislead the world public as to the genuine causes of instability in the south of the continent. In reality, the cause of tension in the region lies in the colonial rule of racist South Africa in Namibia and the system of racial segregation in South Africa. Pretoria's aggressive actions against the region's states enjoy support of neofascist circles in the USA and Europe as well as of Portugal's bankers and industrialists who are keen on restoring colonial order in Mozambique. It is not fortuitous that Washington's propaganda onsalught was made at a time when a movement of protest against the apartheid regime and for introducing economic sanctions against South Africa is gaining momentum in the USA.

Peace and stability in Mozambique, the NOTICIAS notes, are vital for settling conflict situations in the region. The PRM consistently comes out in favour of establishing durable relations of friendship and cooperation with all countries and respecting the right to national independence.

18 JULY CPSU POLITBURO SESSION REPORTED

LD181822 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Text] At its routine session, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed questions of development of the production of consumer goods in the electrotechnical industry in 1986-90 and the period up to the year 2000 and an increase in output for the manufacture of such goods in other sectors of the national economy. To this end it is planned to expand existing industrial facilities and build a number of new ones, and also to carry out other measures which will enable the population's demand for domestic electrical goods to be satisfied more fully.

A resolution by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers has been passed on additional measures to strengthen the material and technical base of book publishing and to accelerate scientific and technological progress in the print machine building industry. In accordance with that resolution, there will be carried out a further development of the printing industry, reconstruction and building of enterprises in that sector, and the introduction of progressive production processes which will make it possible in the 12th 5-Year Plan period to considerably improve the quality of books produced and increase their output.

The Politburo approved the initiative by the collective of the Volzhskoye Car Production Association, who pledged to achieve higher indicators for the acceleration of scientific and technological progress, production growth and increased production efficiency than the control figures set for the association in the forthcoming 5-year plan period. It is recommended to local party committees and the chiefs of ministries and departments that they engage widely in organizational and mass political work to promote broad use of the experience of the Avtovaz association collective and that they mobilize the efforts by labor collectives to adopt higher targets for the 12th 5-Year Plan period, to fulfill the annual plan and their social pledges ahead of schedule, and to greet the 27th CPSU Congress in a worthy fashion.

A resolution by the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the VLKSM [Komsomol] Central Committee defines a wide range of measures to develop tourism and improve tourist excursion services to the population in the forthcoming 5-year period and the period up to the year 2000. It is envisaged that there will be a substantial increase in the volume and quality of the services provided to the working people by the trade union tourist excursion organizations and offices of the Sputnik international tourist agency for young people; that more favorable conditions will be created for tourist holidays by parents accompanied by children, students and young working people' and that tourism and excursions will be used more widely in the process of education and upbringing. To this end, capital investments are being allocated and it is planned to commission and reconstruct a number of holiday camps, board and lodging facilities and centers.

The Politburo discussed some questions of improving the practice of consideration by party organs of letters from the working people. It was proposed that union republic Communist Party central committees, kray, and oblast party committees implement additional measures to strengthen publicity [glasnost] in the work of party, state, and economic organs. These organs must improve reception of, and consideration of, citizens' statements and complaints, and pay particular attention to the situation in those collektives from which the greatest number of critical signals emanate. The Politburo emphasized that party committees and primary party organizations should do everything to support party members, as well as non-party comrades, who expose shortcomings in a principled fashion, and seek to ensure that Communists set an example of open comradely criticism and self-criticism.

At the same time, while enhancing the effectiveness of criticism, libellers and slanderers should be more boldly unmasked and called sternly to account. Anonymous calumnies are incompatible with the principles of communist morality, and should have no place in our life. The mass media should play a more energetic part in exposing both muzzlers of criticism and slanderers, and in surmounting bureaucracy and red tape in the consideration of proposals from the working people.

Approving Comrade Tikhonov's report on the results of his conversation and the negotiations with Yao Yilin, vice premier of the PRC State Council, the Politburo noted the great importance of the agreements signed during the talks, on questions of trading and economic and technical cooperation between the USSR and the PRC. The need to continue applying the efforts of both sides, on a mutually acceptable and equal basis, with a view to fully overcoming the negative period [polosa] in Soviet-Chinese relations, and restoring goodneighborly cooperation was reaffirmed.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo session also discussed certain other questions of foreign policy, the development of the country's economy, and preparation for the 27th party congress.

KAPITONOV, ARKHIPOV ATTEND FISHERMEN'S SOIREE

LD122146 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 12 Jul 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A ceremonial soiree devoted to the professional Holiday Fisherman's Day was held in Moscow today. Comrade Kapitonov, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, the industry's frontrankers, scientists, and representatives of the capital's public were in the presidium.

USSR minister of the Fish Industry Comrade Kamentsev delivered a report. It was noted at the gathering that the industry's workers, competing for a fitting meeting of the 27th party congress, have concentrated their attention on the use of internal reserves and are striving to achieve the highest results by intensive methods.

[Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1830 GMT on 12 Jul 1985 broadcasts a short report on the 12 Jul Fisherman's Day Ceremony. After reporting that the meeting was held, the report adds: "In the presidium were Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Arkhipov, first deputy of the USSR Council of Ministers [title as heard]; Comrade Orlov, chairman of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, leaders of ministries and departments, the industry's front-rankers and scientists."]

FEDORCHUK COMMENTS ON ALCOHOL VIOLATIONS

PM181033 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 1985 Second Edition carries on page 7 under the rubric "Sobriety -- the Norm of Life" a 1,200-word feature headed "After Two in the Afternoon..." comprising reports from correspondents A. Simurov in Minsk and A. Melnikov in Vladivostok and a commentary by Minister V.V. Fedorchuk. An editorial introduction reads: "Reports about violations of the rules for the sale of alcoholic drinks are appearing in PRAVDA's mail. We asked our correspondents and activists in Minsk and Vladivostok to check on them."

Simurov reports instances of out-of-hours sales of alcohol, pointing out that "departmental interests -- the fulfillment of the trade turnover plan -- often take the upper hand," so that store chiefs themselves sometimes tolerate violations of the rules. Melnikov reports continuing sales of alcohol at stores where it is no longer allowed, noting that alcohol is a high-priced product which sells rapidly and that trade workers are "in no great hurry" to find substitutes.

The "Minister's Opinion" which follows these reports, by USSR Minister of Internal Affairs V.V. Fedorchuk, reads as follows:

"The facts exposed accurately reflect the widespread picture of violations of the tough rules for the trade in alcoholic drinks which restrict the time and place of their sales. Let me remind you that not the least important of the measures to overcome drunkenness and alcoholism is the ban on the sale of alcohol near production enterprises, construction sites, educational establishments, hostels, children's institutions, hospitals, sanatoriums, leisure homes, stations, wharves, airports, culture centers, movie theaters, dance halls, and other places of mass entertainment and leisure for the working people.

"In June-July militia employees, together with the voluntary people's militia, exposed more than 14,900 violations of the rules for trading in wine and vodka. Some 200 salespersons have been subjected to criminal proceedings and relieved of their posts for repeated violations. I am not saying this for the sake of statistics, I only want to stress that we will continue to deal strictly with those who ignore the order laid down and nobody should expect indulgence.

"But you cannot attach a militiaman to every store, stall, or cafe. And it is hardly necessary, because mere prohibition and monitoring, however strict, have never yet yielded the complete result desired. It is important to see who finds it advantageous, and for what reason, to violate the order laid down, and to remove the soil which nurtures violations. Among the prime causes of store assistants' and trade leaders' failure to observe the rules laid down for the sale of alcoholic drinks is their personal and departmental interest. The desire to continue to sell alcoholic drinks widely and actively is largely determined by the wish to fulfill and overfulfill the trade turnover plan without taking any trouble. I agree: It is evidently necessary to exclude profits from the sale of alcoholic drinks from the trade turnover plan.

"I would particularly like to mention the impermissibility of leniency toward those who break the rules for alcohol sales, as can be seen in a number of regions, particularly in the Kazakh and Lithuanian SSR's, Perm, Chita, and Tyumen Oblasts, and Krasnodar Kray. It is high time everyone realized that alcohol brings people nothing but losses, and that therefore even the slightest deviations from the measures outlined by the party and government to eradicate this evil cannot be justified."

IRKUTSK PARTY CHIEF CRITICIZES LOCAL OFFICIALS

PM180915 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 85 Second Edition carries on page 3 an 1,800-word article by V. Sitnikov, first secretary of Irkutsk CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "Party Life: Precongress Review" and the heading "After Words -- Deeds." Drawing on examples within the oblast, Sitnikov sketches the qualities required of economic and party officials, noting the importance of keeping one's word and displaying an "innovative approach" and the "capacity to take justified risks" as well as a high degree of "initiative, responsibility, and exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades."

He notes that "mistakes sometimes happen" in the selection of leaders for promotion, giving as an example A. Ignatyev, who was recommended by Irkutsk's Kuybyshevski CPSU Raykom for the post of general director of the leather association. Despite references which described him as "conscientious, ideologically and morally firm," and "enjoying high prestige," on taking the post he "let slip questions of the retooling of production and the collective's social development" so that "it was necessary to relieve him of leadership work and institure party proceedings against him."

In another case, the "carelessness" of the Ust-Udinskiy party raykom and rayispolkom led to shortcomings in livestock productivity. "After promising to rectify the situation, Raykom First Secretary Yu. Kuilikov failed to adopt any practical measures. The question had to be examined again and the secretary was penalized."

Sitnikov cites other cases where economic leaders have had to be reprimanded or dismissed for not keeping their word, and goes on: "much depends on the high-ranking departments. Their representatives, on visiting the Angar, do not always set their subordinates an example of efficiency. Thus after a visit to the Angar electrical engineering plant, V. Subachev, USSR deputy minister of the electrical equipment industry, compiled a protocol outlining a program of urgent assistance to the Angar people. The schedule laid down has long since expired, but the plans remain largely on paper." Sitnikov goes on to discuss the obkom's efforts to improve monitoring and organizational work, and concludes by noting the need for still greater exactingness toward cadres and Communists.

NEW APPOINTMENTS IN LATVIA ANNOUNCED

WA160400 [Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian on 29 June 1985, page 1, in a Latinform report titled "In the Presidium of the Latvian Supreme Soviet", reports that the Presidium of the Latvian Supreme Soviet has appointed Yanis Yanovich Okherin deputy chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers. Okherin, a Latvian born in 1943, replaces Yuriy Ivanovich Lysak, who has been named chairman of the Latvian Council of Ministers of the USSR Council of Ministers. The Latvian Presidium also appointed Georgiy Alekseyevich Golubev, a Russian born in 1929, as Minister of Procurement for the Latvian SSR.

MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY MUST RADICALLY ALTER WORK

PM181057 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 11 Jul 85 p 2

[V. Vasilyeva report: "Sector's Key Task"]

[Text] The course of fundamentally reequipping the national economy adopted at the CPSU Central Committee June conference requires a sharp improvement in the standard of Soviet machine building. Machine tool builders have a key role to play in resolving this task. Are they ready to carry it out? What ways of accelerating technical progress are there in the sector itself? This was discussed at an enlarged session of the Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry Collegium in which senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the sector Trade Union Central Committee, and other ministries and departments took part.

In the present 5-year plan machine tool builders will produce more than 780,000 highly productive machine tools, 200,000 forging and pressing machines, and various tools having a total value of R5 billion. There has been a significant increase in the output of progressive kinds of equipment in recent years. However, this is not sufficient to meet the national economy's needs today. Only 60 percent of requirements for machine tools with digital program control, for example, are being met, and the shortage of automated production lines and processing centers is even greater. The rate of production growth, the structure of equipment and tools manufactured, and especially their technical standard and quality, B. Balmont, minister of the machine tool and tool building industry, stressed in his report, fail to meet modern requirements.

Sharply increasing the output of automated equipment must become a main area of work for machine tool builders in the 12th 5-Year Plan. Production of machine tools with digital program control must be doubled, output of automated production lines increased by 58 percent, and the number of industrial robots and processing centers increased several times over.

The targets are high. What then must be done to achieve them? First, the retooling of machine tool building itself. Its present level falls far below modern requirements. Suffice it to say that 70 percent of existing stock at Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry enterprises is made up of general-purpose machine tools. Robot equipment is being introduced only slowly. It is being used today in fewer than half the sector's plants, and 86 enterprises have only 1 or 2 pieces of robot equipment each. Yet the very logic of experience demands that machine tool building enterprises should serve as models for the whole of machine building in terms of technological standards. For that reason, A. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, stressed in his speech to the collegium that it is not simply a case of improving the situation in machine tool building but of altering it radically.

Major capital investments are being put into developing machine tool building in the next 5-year plan. It is now especially important to correctly define the goals to which the state funds will be directed and to manage them carefully. The ministry plans to use 57 percent of capital investments in the 12th 5-year Plan for retooling existing enterprises. It is planned to modernize 51 plants immediately, including 23 enterprises producing machine tools with digital program control, processing centers, and flexible, adjustable modules and systems.

On the whole the direction chosen is correct. But the quality of the retooling plan becomes particularly important here. The modernized enterprises must be provided with equipment that is not just up-to-date but is forward-looking. Yet it was pointed out at the collegium that cases where planning documentation contains outmoded technological and organizational decisions have not been eradicated from ministry practice. The following example was cited: The modernization of 22 sector enterprises, including the Kramatorskiy Machine Tool Plant, the Dnepropetrovsk Heavy Press Plant, and the Odessa Precision Machine Tool Plant, was carried out according to plans drawn up 10-15 years ago.

Improving the usage of existing production potential remains a key task for the machine tool building sector. There are quite considerable reserves here too. At a number of enterprises -- Novosibirsk's Tyazhstankogidropress Enterprise, the Troitskiy Machine Tool Plant, Novosibirsk's Imeni 16 Partsyezda Plant, and others -- the level of capacity utilization is falling annually and the shift index is low. At the Tyazhstankogidropress Enterprise, for example, capacity utilization is 34 percent. Instances in which retooling does not result in increased production potential are not rare. The increase in capacity through retooling amounted to capital investments of only 20 kopeks per ruble, at the same Tyazhstankogidropress Enterprise and 35 kopeks per ruble at the Usmanskiy Foundry Equipment Plant. Uninstalled equipment worth tens of millions of rubles has piled up in the depots of sector enterprises.

The collegium also discussed the quality of machine tool building output.

"We were unable to obtain a single mold for a new automatic device manufactured by the Pinskiy Foundry Equipment Plant for 3 months," V. Klimov, secretary of the party committee at Moscow's Stankolit Plant, said.

The quality of equipment manufactured by the Ivano-Frankovsk Karpatpressmash Production Association, Sterlitamakskiy Machine Tool Building Plant, the Lyudinovskiy Machine Plant, and other plants is giving rise to serious criticism from consumers. A. Skripnikov, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Standards, cited cases to the collegium where the technical conditions for machine tool production fail to meet all-union state standards or modern requirements in such very important parameters as reliability or metal and energy-intensiveness. Last year 112 enterprises were forbidden to ship products because of their poor quality.

This all goes to show that machine tool builders have a lot of work ahead of them if they are to overcome the shortcomings and improve every sphere of production life. The success of this work depends enormously on the labor collectives' attitude and appreciation of their role in accelerated scientific and technical progress. As A. Dubov, sector chief in the CPSU Central Committee Machine Building Department, observed that the high targets facing the sector cannot be met if we adopt the old stands in organizing production and in relation to creating new equipment. Restructuring must take place in literally all areas of ministry activity, including the work style of the sector headquarters and its collegium.

It was impossible, however, not to notice that some speeches to the collegium were traditional, tended to be reports about the speakers' own work, merely recorded the way things were, and did not contain any constructive proposals. The sharpest speeches came not from sector workers but from their guests.

Clearly leaders of the ministry and its party committee must switch to new methods in a more vigorous way and must seek more persistently to alter the perception of all sector workers.

PROMISING NEW OIL DEPOSITS FOUND IN CASPIAN SEA

LD161233 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 16 Jul 85

[Text] Baku July 16 TASS -- Soviet oil prospectors looking for oil in deep areas of the Caspian Sea have discovered the first promising deposit. A well sunk a hundred kilometers from Baku, the capital of Azerbaijan, has yielded oil at a rate of 350 tons a day. Drilled in the eastern part of the Apsheron threshold, it confirmed the existence of oil in this giant underwater coffer-dam linking the shores of the Caspian Sea.

Water depth in the area where this first well was sunk is 123 metres. The "shelf" class drilling platforms of a new generation that are used here can cope with depths of 200 metres. Seismic soundings conducted from these platforms indicate the existence of structures likely to contain oil.

Kurban Abasov, the man in charge of off-shore oil extraction, told a TASS correspondent that Caspian oilmen now have at their disposal a whole flotilla of mobile drilling rigs and stationary platforms. A big plant was built in a Baku suburb to manufacture them.

Abasov said that the "Neftyanye Kamni" (oil rocks) offshore oil field built on trestles operates a thousand wells. Advanced geophysical ships probing the earth's bowels to a depth of eight kilometres help master deep-water areas of the sea. Oil prospectors have at their disposal the most powerful crane ships in the USSR, turbo drills designed to work in conditions of high temperature and pressure, and other most up-to-date equipment. The use of this equipment has resulted already in the discovery of 25 oil deposits in the Caspian Sea, 14 of which are already being used intensively.

The experience of oil workers of this Soviet Transcaucasian republic is being employed in oil prospecting in the Black and Baltic Seas, on the shelf off Sakhalin Island in the Far East, and also in Vietnam, Cuba, and Algeria where scientists and specialists from Azerbaijan are working.

STATISTICS ADMINISTRATION NOTES HARVEST PROGRESS

LD182224 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 85

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy commentary]

[Text] In the North Caucasus and in other southern regions of the country it is time for the mass harvesting of winter wheat. But at the same time in these regions, as well as in more northerly ones, the procurement of fodder is continuing. According to the latest date of the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by the middle of July sown and natural grass were cut on 55 percent of all areas. This is not much. The late ripening of grass caused by the prolonged spring was apparent and in places harvesting was simply prolonged for not good reason. And now, simultaneously with the procurement of fodder, they have to do the harvesting, which is quite difficult. On sovkhozes and kolkhozes by the middle of summer more than 29 million tons of hay and 39.5 million tons of haylage have been collected. This is slightly less than during the same time last year, but the pleasing facts exist.

The quality of fodder which is being laid in for storage is better than in previous years in spite of all the weather difficulties. And it is also very important that this year the area covered by valuable pulses has increased noticeably. It promises a noticeble supplement of protein in the fodder balance. Besides this, pulses contain a large quantity of amino acids, which are in short supply and which are very important for our livestock breeding. It is necessary to note other important advantages of the cultivation of pulses: they are excellent forerunners of winter crops and other crops; they are harvested earlier in the season; and a large amount of nitrogen, which has been taken from the air, is being left in the soil after these crops have been harvested. In this way fertilizers are saved, and besides this, pulses reduce the spread of a number of cereal diseases. Increasing the area in the country where pulses are planted became possible because new varieties of pulses were created. These are non-shattering type of peas and new drought-resistant varieties. Besides this, new varieties require significantly less energy expenditure for their harvesting and this is very important for the cultivation of fodder crops.

GOVERNMENT, PARTY DECISION ON INCREASING CROPS

LD191044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 19 Jul 85

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a decision on measures to increase production of grain, winter crops, spring wheat, corn, millet, and rice in 1986 as a result of introducing intensive technology for cultivation. The decision notes a number of measures undertaken recently to speed up the intensification of grain production, including more effective use of machinery, fertilizers, and plant protection devices.

This helps raise the overall level of the grain industry and the standard of farming. At many farms, however, as the document points out, the return from funds allocated remains as low as before, due to nonintegrated utilization and dissipation of resources. The decision provides for a number of measures aimed at further raising the efficiency of the grain industry.

NON-CHERNOZEM CONFERENCE NOTES PROBLEMS, TASKS

PM180921 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Jul 85 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Toward New Targets"]

[Text] Kostroma, 13 Jul -- A 2-day conference of party, soviet, and economic workers from autonomous republics and oblasts of the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone ended here today. Tasks in the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution on further developing and enhancing the efficiency of agriculture and other sectors of the agroindustrial complex in the RSFSR non-Chernozem Zone in 1986-1990 were discussed, and reserves for increasing agricultural production in accordance with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the party Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress were examined.

The conference was addresssed by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. L.B. Yermin, first deputy of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, delivered a report. Speakers included Yu.N. Balandin, first secretary of Kostroma CPSU Obkom; N.I. Popov, chairman of Leningrad Oblispolkom; A.T. Shamonin, secretary of Moscow CPSU Obkom; M.G. Lobytov, chairman of the Rodina Kolkhoz, Vologda Oblast; and others.

The conference noted that the measures adopted to transform the non-Chernozem Zone have produced positive results. The output of products has increased, experience has been accumulated in enhancing soil fertility and comprehensively developing the countryside, and the economic indicators of kolkhozes and sovkhozes have improved.

At the same time, conference participants emphasized that the potential for increased production of agricultural products is not being fully exploited in the region. One of the main reserves lies in substantially improving work with soil. The efforts of all the components of the agroindustrial complex must be focused on enhancing the fertility of agricultural land and using every hectare of it efficiently.

An important factor in improving soil fertility is land reclamation. Many farms are judiciously using reclaimed fields and meadows and obtaining stable harvests. However, in a number of rayons returns on money invested in land reclamation remain low. Because of low-quality planning and construction, installations frequently became prematurely unserviceable. The responsible ministries must get to the bottom of this problem and establish proper order.

The need for reorientation in the work of land reclamation organizations was also discussed. They must pay more attention to radically improving uncultivated pasture, of which there is a large amount in the non-Chernozem. Experience gained in Ivanovo and some other oblasts shows that farms themselves can do a great deal in this sphere.

This is all the more important since the public sector livestock raising feed base needs to be considerably consolidate. As experience shows, these objectives can be attained by increasing yields from fields and meadows. More attention must be paid to the quality of feeds, ensuring that they are well balanced as regards protein and other components.

The conference particularly emphasized the importance of increasing grain production. The non-Chernozem Zone has all the prerequisites to become a zone of stable grain harvests. The main way to achieve this aim is to increase grainfield yields. The application of intensive techniques is of great importance here.

Production intensification also plays a decisive role in the development of all other sectors of agriculture. Meanwhile, in many subdivisions of the agroindustrial complex this factor is still not regarded as decisive in advancing the economy.

The application of modern industrial methods is closely connected with the need to improve the structure of capital investments and eliminate the disproportions which exist in their utilization. As conference participants noted, it is equally important to assimilate the allocated investments fully and within the set deadlines.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress demands above all that existing potential is efficiently utilized. However, by no means is this the case everywhere. On many kolkhozes and sovkhozes equipment is written off prematurely. Such wastefulness must not be tolerated. It is a heavy burden on farms' economy.

Questions pertaining to the strict observance of economy measures were discussed. In the non-Chernozem Zone, given the shortage of cadres on a number of farms, the introduction of labor-saving techniques is imperative. Considerable attention in the speeches was paid to the introduction of the contract method. Practice has shown that labor productivity has doubled, as a rule, in collectives which have switched to this method. We cannot be resigned to the fact that this progressive method is still not widely used. Certain senior officials, trying to create a good impression, get carried away with the number of nonregulated links, forgetting about the qualitative aspects of this matter. Formalism still survives in the application of financial autonomy.

The conference noted the importance of paying more attention to economically weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes and outlined additional measures to bring them in line. In particular, the material and technical base of such farms is to be consolidated.

An important reserve, and this does not apply just to laggard collectives, is more persistent work to establish order and good organization and reinforce labor discipline. Numerous examples show that this alone can help to increase labor productivity by 10-15 percent, and sometimes even more.

Party and soviet organs have been set the task of ensuring that all sectors of agricultural production management are staffed with politically mature, competent people possessing good organizational abilities and a high sense of responsibility for the work with which they have been entrusted. But this does not mean that all work with cadres should be reduced to their endless redeployment and replacement, which unfortunately sometimes still happens. It is above all necessary to teach and educate people.

Serious attention was drawn to the need for a more precise differentiation between the functions of party, soviet, and economic organs. Current production issues must not be tackled without involving agroindustrial associations, sovkhozes, kolkhozes, and other agricultural subdivisions. No effort must be spared to ensure that the measures mapped-out to further transform the non-Chernozem are implemented without delay and produce positive results within the current year.

On a number of Kostroma farms and at the oblast exhibition of economic achievements, conference participants acquainted themselves with local experience in raising soil fertility, using reclaimed land efficiently, switching sectors to the intensive path of development, and implementing the social reconstruction of the countryside.

Taking part in the conference were V.P. Nikonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; and senior officials of the CPSU Central Committee, the RSFSR Council of Ministers, ministries, and departments.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA URGES MORE INTENSIVE PARTY WORK

PM121151 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Jun 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattributed report under the rubric "At the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate": "A Fitting Greeting for the 27th CPSU Congress"]

[Text] The Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate has heard and discussed reports by Guards' Lieutenant Colonel V. Kolomenskiy, secretary of the party committee of a guards' motorized infantry regiment, and Lieutenant Captain A. Bitsko, secretary of the party committee of the nuclear missile cruiser Kirov, on the work of party committees in mobilizing Communists and the entire personnel to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress.

The results of the discussion were summarized by Admiral A. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate.

It was noted during the discussion that party committees, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, are implementing political, organizational, ideological, and educational measures to develop the activeness and increase the principledness of party organizations in tackling tasks of combat readiness and combat and political training and strengthening military discipline. Mass political and organizational work has been planned and initiated and the study and explanation of the party Central Committee April Plenum decisions and of the materials of the CPSU Central Committee conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress are under way among Communists and nonparty people. The personnel are taking an active part in precongress socialist competition.

The ramified network of party organizations and subunit party groups creates favorable conditions for daily party influence on all aspects of the life and activity of the regiment and ship, the high-quality resolution of training and educational tasks, and the cohesion of military collectives.

The work being carried out by the regiment and ship party committees is helping to develop the political and service activeness of Communists and all personnel and to increase the number of excellent subunits, master military craftsmen, and top-class specialists. In this training year the Guards' motorized infantry regiment was the initiator of socialist competition in the Ground Forces. The Kirov was awarded the USSR defense minister's pennant for courage and military valor. According to the results of the winter training period the regiment and ship resolved the main combat training tasks with good or excellent results.

At the same time it was noted during the discussion that the regiment and cruiser party organizations are still not making full use of existing opportunities to mobilize Communists and the entire personnel to fittingly greet the party congress. Attention is not focused sufficiently on explaining to Communists the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum that the primary party organizations are the party's main potential and that party policy is embodied in real work there. The standard of work of party committees on a number of questions lags substantially behind the demands of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum and the tasks set by the USSR defense minister.

Sometimes party organizations do not react to instances of failure to meet plans of combat training and to indulgences permitted in conducting exercises.

Their efforts are not always focused on ensuring the personal example and vanguard role of all CPSU members and candidate members in tackling tasks of combat training, fulfilling socialist pledges adopted in honor of the party congress, and strengthening party and military discipline. Not all the regiment's Communists who pledged to become excellent or top-class specialists by the end of the winter training period have reached the planned target. The quality of the Kirov crew's combat training has not increased sufficiently.

The efforts of party committees and a number of subunit party organizations, especially in the motorized infantry regiment, remain ineffective in the sphere of strengthening military discipline and law and order. The effectiveness of party influence on the resolution of this important task is being diminished by the fact that certain Communists fail to set a personal example in observing the demands of military discipline and permit violations of the CPSU rules and deviations from the norms of communist ethics.

It was noted that leadership of the activity of the regiment's and cruiser's primary party organizations by the relevant political organs is still not specific enough.

The party committees of the Guards' motorized infantry regiment and the cruiser Kirov are advised to step up organizational and ideological work to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress and to examine at party committee sessions practical measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted.

Party committees must persistently implement the main slogans put forward by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum in preparations for the 27th party congress -- creative labor, unity of word and deed, initiative and responsibility, and exactingness toward self and comrades. And they must display systematic concern to expand and strengthen links between party organizations and nonparty servicemen and to foster in them political and labor activeness.

Party committees have been set the task of concentrating all the organizational and political work of party organizations on the unconditional fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee demands to the Armed Forces and the tasks set by the USSR defense minister to improve combat readiness and the quality of fulfillment of combat and political training plans for the 1985 training year -- the year preceding the 27th CPSU Congress.

It was stressed that the party committees of the motorized infantry regiment and the cruiser Kirov must ensure purposeful party influence on the fulfillment by personnel of socialist pledges in competition, on the improvement of field and naval training and command training, and on the fostering in Communists and all servicemen of high responsibility for the mastery of weaponry and combat hardware.

With a view to increasing the responsibility of Communists and their personal contribution to tackling training tasks, it is recommended that wider use be made of individual interviews with them, the hearing of accounts and reports, and the system whereby party organization secretaries give information at routine party meetings about Communists' fulfillment of their official and party duty. There must be more active participation in generalizing and disseminating the advanced experience of party members who are in the front ranks of the competitors.

Party committees and bureaus are called on to pay special attention to fulfilling the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum on stepping up party organizations' educational efforts.

They must link them as far as possible with the resolution of the main tasks -- the maintenance of high vigilance and constant combat readiness. And they must secure greater specificity in the leadership of all sectors of ideological work.

Great activeness must be ensured in explaining to Communists and nonparty people the leading role of the CPSU in the life of Soviet society and the strengthening of the Armed Forces' combat might; the decisions of the party Central Committee April Plenum, and the recommendations of the conference at the CPSU Central Committee on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress; and the precongress materials which will be published in the press for discussion.

In the period of preparation for the congress, it is important to implement with persistence and principle the CPSU Central Committee guidelines and also the USSR defense minister's demands on questions of strengthening party, state, and military discipline. It is also important to focus the main efforts on ensuring a radical restructuring of Communists' individual work to maintain strict regulation order and create a healthy moral atmosphere in military collectives.

Every party organization must implement specific measures to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Measures to Overcome Drunkenness and Alcoholism," to mount antialcohol propaganda, and to uphold a healthy way of life among servicemen, and must secure an irreproachable personal example from CPSU members in eradicating this evil.

Party committees must provide daily, substantial help for party organizations and subunit party groups in their practical implementation of their leading political role in the life of miliary collectives. They must step up the accountability of every party member for his attitude to official duty, for the fulfillment of party decisions, and for the honest and pure character of the party member. They must increase attention to the party tempering of young Communists and must make fuller use of party-wide experience for this purpose.

The interests of our work demand the improvement of party leadership of the Komsomol, the development of initiative, and the utmost support for the initiatives of Komsomol organizations in combat training, the education of young servicemen, the cohesion of military collectives, and the guaranteeing of exemplary behavior by Komsomol members in service, discipline, and competition to fittingly greet the 27th party congress. They also demand an increase in the responsibility of Communists elected to leading Komsomol organs.

In strict accordance with the guidelines of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, it is necessary to organize preparations for and the businesslike conduct of the upcoming reports and elections in party organizations. It is important to make fuller use of them to generalize the accumulated experience of party work, analyze shortcomings exactingly, develop criticism and self-criticism, and increase Communists' responsibility for the fulfillment of the CPSU rules and their personal example in the given sector.

It is proposed that political organs secure a radical improvement in the leadership of the daily activity of unit and ship party organizations in mobilizing Communists and all personnel to fittingly greet the 27th CPSU Congress and boost their role as the political nucleus of military collectives. It is a question of introducing greater specificity, principle, and efficiency into the practical activity of party organizations. Leading command and political cadres must also investigate more deeply the daily life of primary party organizations during preparations for the party congress.

Confidence was expressed that political organs, party organizations, and army and navy Communists, guided by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum, will exert all their forces and energy to greet the 27th party congress with high results in military labor and a further increased in the Soviet Armed Forces' combat readiness.

JUSTICE OFFICIAL ON MILITARY DISCIPLINE, DRINKING

OW180901 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2130 GMT 13 Jul 85

[From the "I Serve the Soviet Union" program; talk by Major General Justice Ivan Grigoryevich Semenov, senior assistant to the chief military procrator, in the "In Response to Your Letters, Advice of a Lawyer" feature - date and place not given]

[Text] Central Television and the main military procuratorate receive letters from military servicemen and members of their families concerning the law. We have asked Major General Justice Ivan Grigoryevich Semenov, senior assistant to the chief military procurator to answer some of them.

[Semenov] The letters we receive ask various questions. Here for example is a letter from the parents of a conscript who live in Simferopol. The letter includes a cutting from KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA of 28 March this year with an article, "Once Upon a Time in the Crew's Quarters," which was apparently read by many television viewers.

It discussed the need to raise discipline among students of technical schools and maritime and river fleet schools during extracurricular hours and cited facts of senior students mistreating juniors. In connection with this, the authors of thie letter propose that criminal proceedings be initiated against the actions outlined, both in the educational institutions named as well as in the army.

I can answer the questions set down in the letter as folows: Responsibility for violations of the laws of socialist community has been established in our laws. The facts described in the correspondence should be assessed as hooliganism. Administrative, disciplinary, and, in appropriate cases, even criminal proceedings should be instituted against the culprits. As a matter of fact, the KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA correspondence I have mentioned reports that Nikolay Pestov, a fourth-year student at the Vilikiy Ustyug riverine school, was sentenced precisely for acts of hooliganism.

It is important that a decisive struggle be waged against manifestations of this kind, not only by law and order organs but by the administrations of educational institutions as well, and most importantly an active participation in this struggle must be taken by the public and by party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations.

Such manifestations are not characteristic of the army. Military service is built on the principles of cohesion of military collectives, unbreakable friendship and mutual assistance, and firm soldierly comradeship. These principles are set down in military regulations. For example, unit administration regulations indicate that in their relations with one another servicemen are obliged to always maintain politeness and show self-control. Each serviceman must value military comradeship and help his comrades in words and deeds, keep them from committing unworthy acts, and without heed for their own safety save them from danger.

The history of the Soviet Armed Forces attests to the fact that friendship and military comradeship have been a firm tradition of our troops, both during the war years and in peacetime. This was manifested with particular clarity and vividness on the fields of battle of the Great Patriotic War, whose 40th victory anniversary we recently observed.

But as they say, every family has its black sheep. Every now and then, cases of irregular relations between certain soldiers are manifested in some military collectives -- the desire to lord it over servicemen with recourse at times to the use of force.

A resolute struggle is being waged against these manifestations that are alien to our Army and fleet. As a rule, persuasion is used at first, but in appropriate cases constraint is applied. But when public and disciplinary measures are obviously insufficient, then the force of criminal law is applied. A special legal regulation has been established for this, and it indicates that violations of regulations governing relations between servicemen in the form of beatings or other acts of violence are punishable by imprisonment for a period of up to 2 years. In aggravated circumstances the accused may be given even longer terms of imprisonment.

Hence, the laws the television viewers propose already exist and they are actually defending the honor and dignity of every citizen and every serviceman.

In some letters, soldiers and members of their families ask: To what extent does the resolution adopted by the CPSU and the Soviet Government and the decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on surmounting drunkenness and alcoholism concern servicemen? As is known, servicemen and reservists called up for duty enjoy fully all social and economic, political, and personal rights and freedoms and bear all responsibilities of Soviet citizens envisaged under Soviet laws; they consequently bear the responsibility to abide by the legislation aimed at curbing drunkenness.

The struggle against drunkenness is not simply a struggle for the health of citizens but is also a struggle to strengthen the economy and organization and order in the country. In army conditions, drunkenness represents a most flagrant violation of military discipline and is viewed as a grave misdemeanor with all the ensuing consequences. It is intolerable and incompatible with the successful and proper fulfillment of military duty.

By using alcohol a serviceman practically puts himself out of action for a certain period of time, thereby lowering the combat readiness and combat capability of his subunit, unit, or ship. While intoxicated he may give away military secrets. Imbibing alcohol may cause particular harm during guard duty, combat service, maintenance of equipment and weapons, and the operation of combat and transport vehicles; in a word, in those areas where heightened vigilance, particular attentiveness, and quickness of wit are required.

In his day, Vladimir Ilich Lenin said that the strictest discipline in the army is essential, a discipline elevated to maximum level. This demand is also of extremely great significance today. Regulations oblige every serviceman to strictly observe Soviet laws and communist morals; to constantly serve as an example of high culture, modesty, and self-control; and to behave with dignity in public places and in the street. Fulfillment of these demands excludes the use of alcoholic drinks, both on duty and at home. The absolute majority of Soviet servicemen fulfill this regulation irreproachably. Disciplinary and public pressure are brought to bear on those servicemen who violate the rules of behavior and abuse alcoholic beverages, and in necessary cases criminal punishment is meted out.

The organizational, administrative, legal, and educational measures worked out by the party's Central Committee and the Soviet Government directed at surmounting drunkenness and eliminating this ugly manifestation from our society's life have a direct bearing on servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy. Hence the directive forbidding the sale of alcoholic beverages to people under 21 years of age concerns in full measure servicemen fulfilling compulsory service. The drinking of alcoholic beverages in mess halls of the Military Trading Organization; on the territory of military units; in sanatoriums, rest homes, tourist bases, holiday hotels, enterprises and organizations; in hotels of garrisons; and in quarters of officers and ensigns is categorically forbidden.

The legislation stipulates that for administrative infractions and violations of the law, fines, corrective labor, or administrative arrest cannot be used against servicemen. In these cases they bear responsibility in accordance with the disciplinary code of the USSR Armed Forces.

I wish to stress that in the struggle against drunkenness, both the force of law and the force of public opinion are used in full measure. Work to explain the social evils of drinking is carried out constantly and an atmosphere of intolerance to this negative manifestation is created. This task is being firmly and consistently pursued by commanders and chiefs at all levels and by party and Komsomol organizations, military lawyers, and physicians. As far as the organs of the military procuratorate are concerned, they are fighting this dangerous evil resolutely and are comprehensively using the legal means placed at their disposal.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA CRITICIZES POOR TRAINING

PM171409 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Jul 1985 Second Edition p 2

[Article under the rubric "Following Up a Letter" by correspondents Lieutenant Colonel I. Varfolomeyev and Lieutnenant Colonel A. Ladin entitled "Unscrupulousness."]

[Summary] Following a letter from two readers complaining of the poor abilities of graduates from a signals training unit, the writers visited the unit in question and discovered that the servicemen trained there really do "display poor theoretical knowledge" and are "incapable of properly operating" the equipment they have been trained for. The writers found that the training officers were not up to the required standard and that the classrooms lacked basic teaching aids and equipment. The examiners were prevailed upon by the training unit's commanding officers and the chairman of the examining commision to give the students higher marks than they deserved, with the result that additional training in their new service units would take months. Some of the examiners insisted that a note be made of the shortcomings in training in the final report, but they were allegedly hoodwinked by the commission chairman into signing a blank piece of paper, and their misgivings were never passed on to higher authorities.